

The New York Times

CITY EDITION

Weather: Cloudy today; very cool tonight. Sunny, colder tomorrow. Temperature range: today 23-33; Friday 25-43. Details on Page 4

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1976

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M 20 CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

CXV...No.

ANESE PLANES JACK LEFTISTS D PALESTINIAN

vention by the Military oslem-Christian Strife ws Convoy's Ambush

ACCUSED BY P.L.O.

e of Order for Raids lets Is Uncertain— ami Said to Object

AMES M. MAREHAM eal to The New York Times UT, Lebanon, Jan. 16— ebanese Air Force jets attacked leftist and Pal forces involved in the if a Christian town 12 outh of here.

attack—against gunmen d ambushed a Lebanese r convoy moving north in the road from the represented the first action by the air force the current factional began last April. It was ar who had ordered the ces.

Moslem Prime Minister, Karami, who is also Minister, ordered the e not to intervene, ac to Moslem leaders who th him during the day, ight the factional. Mr. Karami has re-Christian demands that edominantly Christian- anese armed forces be o restore order, arguig xlems feared that such tion would be on the the Christians.

h Toll Reaches 8,000 Lebanese police said 16 people were killed o wounded in the fac- fighting in the last 24. This raised the death ce April to more than y official count.

ding to a statement e force of Palestinians slem, Druses besieging istian town of Dampur, er for the air strikes r the Interior Min- amille Chamoun, who ristian. Dampur is a id of Mr. Chamoun's l Liberal Party.

night, the Palestinians that army vehicles ransporting reinforce- from the Chamoun militia into Dampur. a spokesman for Wafa, ed on Page 6, Column 4

N LABOR UNIT ZED IN MADRID

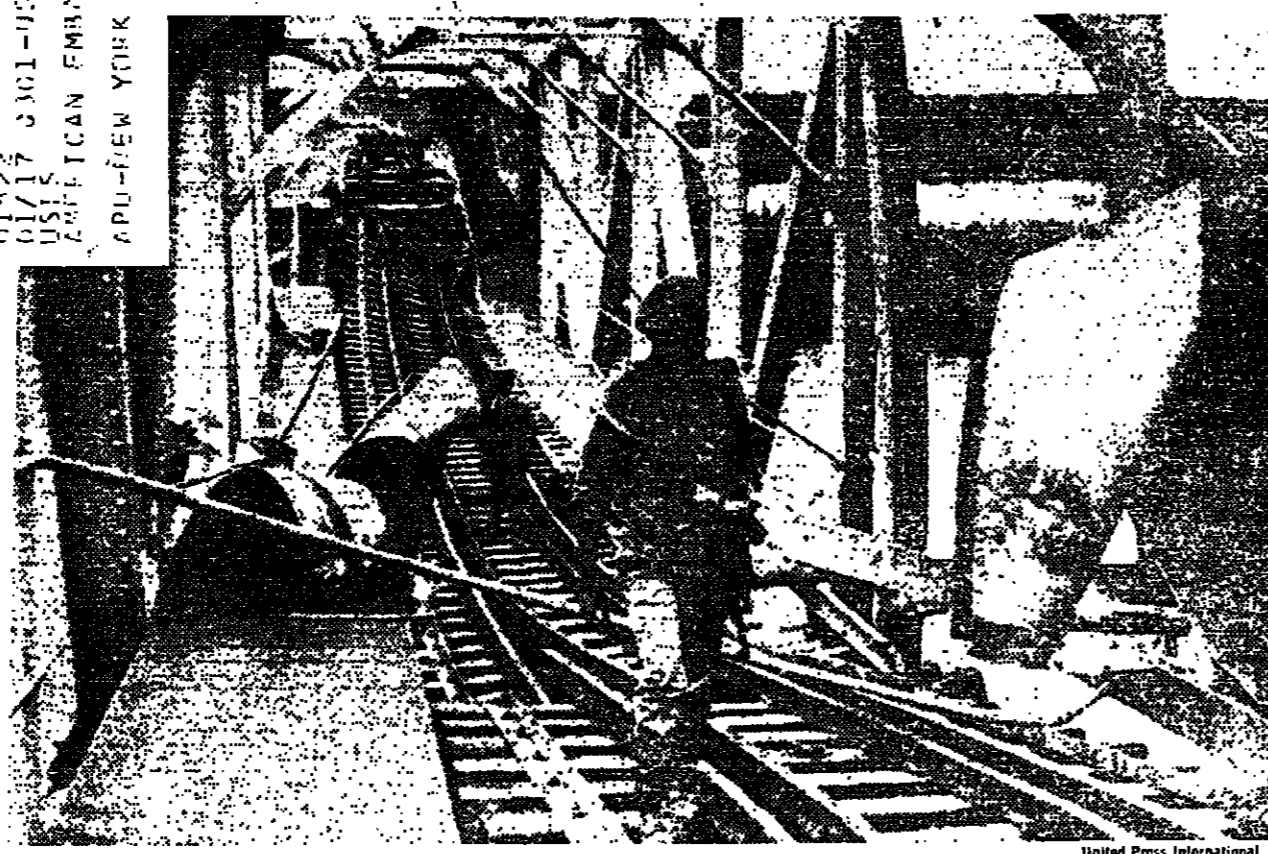
ocused of Planning a eral Political Strike HENRY GINGER eal to The New York Times RID, Jan. 16—The police l up about 120 persons Madrid area last night urged them with planning al political strike. sudden raid, on a Roman c labor headquarters, tly destroyed a newly committee to coordinate ke movement of more 00,000 workers in the area. The committee ganized only this week. urcelona, meanwhile, new tents brought port and al workers back to their and a similar agreement, building trades here in l, was expected, to end alkout of tens of thou- of construction workers. ay Talks Break Down the other hand, negotia- for a settlement of the dispute involving the 1 subway broke down ay issues and raised the ility of a new walkout. It nong the subway workers e strike movement gained reatest momentum last

ause it felt itself threat- by leftist political forces. overnment was taking a stand toward the strike ment and encouraging a number of struck private rns to follow suit. At the time, it was encouraging lation, which all strikes said they wanted. was still unclear whether

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STRATEGIC SETBACK: Men of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola inspect railroad bridge across the Lumege River after it was destroyed by forces of the Moscow-backed Popular Movement. The rail line, which linked Angolan ports with Zaïre, was an important source of revenue for the National Union. Page 2.

EGYPT-SYRIA SPLIT AT U.N. REPORTED

Differences in P.L.O. Debate Said to Obstruct Efforts for Council Resolution

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN Special to The New York Times UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 16 — Well-placed diplomats said today that sharp differences between Egypt and Syria had prevented the Arab bloc from agreeing so far on a resolution for submission to the Security Council for action during the current Middle East debate.

The rift, reflecting the months-long dispute between Cairo and Damascus, has caught the Palestine Liberation Organization and most Arab countries in the middle and has proved something of an embarrassment to them.

The Arab bloc had hoped that by today—the end of the first week of debate—a resolution would be ready for presentation.

According to Arab diplomats and representatives of the P.L.O., Western countries and Jan. 16 — Well-placed diplomats at the United Nations Secretariat, the behind-the-scenes debate has focused on whether to submit a resolution, favored by the Syrians, that would be so extreme as to invite not only the United States, but also other Council members to vote against it. A negative American vote would be a veto.

Egypt in the Middle The Egyptians, with reported support from the Jordanians, have argued that it would be counterproductive to the Palestinian and Arab cause to introduce an extreme resolution. The Egyptians have proposed instead that two resolutions be introduced.

One would be a mildly worded paragraph calling for recognition of the Palestinian national or political rights. The

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Governor Names Sandler To Hear Nadjari's Cases

By MARCIA CHAMBERS

Governor Carey yesterday appointed Justice Leonard H. Sandler of State Supreme Court as the new presiding justice for the special grand juries now hearing evidence brought by Maurice H. Nadjari, the special state prosecutor, on corruption in the criminal justice system.

The decision, made in the Bahamas, where the Governor is vacationing, came only four days after Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh died in his chambers, apparently of a heart attack.

At the time of his death, Justice Murtagh was preparing to rule on an aspect of Mr. Nadjari's politically explosive investigation into Patrick J. Cunningham, the Democratic state chairman and Bronx County leader.

Presumably, Justice Sandler's first order of business will be to consider—and possibly hear new oral arguments on—Mr. Cunningham's motion to quash a subpoena to appear before a special grand jury investigating the alleged sale of judgeships in the Bronx. Justice Sandler's appointment is effective Monday.

Since Justice Murtagh's death, the Governor's legal staff has sorted through lists of prospective candidates for the Supreme Court bench. Yesterday, following a flurry of telephone calls from Judah Grubetz, Mr. Carey's legal counsel, to high judicial advisers and the Governor, Mr. Carey decided to appoint the 49-year-old liberal Democrat and former Civil Court judge, who became a Supreme Court justice only 16 days ago.

Political observers say that without Governor Carey's backing, Justice Sandler would not have been nominated to a full 14-year term on the Supreme Court bench last year.

Last September, Mr. Carey announced his intention to appoint Justice Sandler to an interim term in Manhattan. Coming two days before the

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REAGAN SUGGESTS POOR CAN MIGRATE

Says Needy and Minorities Might Have to Flee States Resistant to Social Aid

By JON NORDHEIMER Special to The New York Times DUBLIN, N.H., Jan. 16—Ronald Reagan said today that the poor and minorities living in states resistant to social action might have to migrate elsewhere if these states failed to substitute adequate welfare programs for the Federal ones he would like to eliminate.

"You can vote with your feet in this country," he declared in a campaign swing through the countryside of southern New Hampshire. "If a state is mismanaged, you can move elsewhere."

In Washington, meanwhile, President Ford's campaign organization began today an attempt to link Mr. Reagan's position on Social Security to the stand that proved costly to Barry Goldwater in the 1974 Presidential race. Mr. Goldwater suggested that wage earners be permitted the choice of Social Security or private retirement plans. [Page 31.]

Mr. Reagan, responding to a question about the South and the region's history of racial discrimination, said it was possible that some blacks would be forced to leave states that refused to provide social welfare programs abandoned by the Federal Government under his plan.

However, the former California Governor said he be-

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President to Propose Rise In the Social Security Tax

Budget and State of the Union Messages Also to Seek Expanded Medicare and Business Tax Break to Spur Jobs

By PHILIP SHABECOFF Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — The long-term increase in Federal spending, President Ford will propose in his State of the Union and Budget Messages next week, an increase in the Social Security tax next year, increased costs and benefits to Medicare patients and a tax break for businesses in areas of high unemployment, informed Administration officials said today.

Mr. Ford will also reverse a position he took a year ago by recommending that recipients of Social Security receive full cost-of-living increases in their benefits, the officials said. Last year the President called for a 5 percent limit on increases in Social Security benefits.

They also confirmed that the budget Mr. Ford will submit for fiscal year 1977, beginning Oct. 1, would result in a deficit of \$43 billion to \$44 billion from estimated expenditures of \$394 billion to \$395 billion and estimated revenues of \$351 billion. This year's budget deficit is estimated at around \$70 billion.

Administration sources said that these proposals were part of a broad package that the President would propose to assure economic growth this year while at the same time slowing

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Schools Ask State To Reconsider Plan On Integration Here

By LEONARD BUDER

The Board of Education yesterday asked Ewald B. Nyquist, the State Education Commissioner, for a new hearing on his recent orders calling for the integration of three heavily black city schools next fall.

Joseph G. Barkan, the Queens board member, said the board was concerned that the Commissioner's orders would "drive white" out of the schools and create "chaos." This, he asserted, would "defeat the purpose of the Commissioner's orders."

Isaiah E. Robinson Jr., the president of the board, said only that the board wanted "additional relevant facts that the board feels were not before Commissioner Nyquist" at the time he issued the integration orders. Mr. Robinson did not disclose these facts when questioned by reporters.

Some officials at school headquarters, who did not want to be named, said that if the Commissioner did not grant a

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INDUSTRY SHOWS STRONGER OUTPUT AFFIRMING UPTURN

Advance in Production Index in December Doubled Rate of 2 Previous Months

OTHER RECOVERY SIGNS Prime and Discount Rate Are Cut and Stock Trading Sets Mark for Week

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr. Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Industrial production ended on a strong note in 1975, the Federal Reserve Board reported today amid other signs of recovery in the economy and abating inflation and interest rates.

The Federal Reserve's industrial production index rose percent in December, double the increase of the previous two months. This was further confirmation that the recovery from the recession has been continuing, despite some signs of hesitation in autumn.

There were these other developments: The Federal Reserve reduced the discount rate—the interest rate on temporary loan to banks—from 6 to 5½ percent, the lowest since spring of 1973.

The First National Bank reduced its prime lending rate from 7 to 6¾ percent. The stock market showed modest further advance to end a week that set a record in trading.

G.N.P. Figures Revised The Commerce Department today issued revised figures for the gross national product going back to 1945. They are somewhat the "profile" of the recent recession and recovery, but do not change significantly the general path of the economy in the postwar period.

The new figures show that the 1974-75 recession, as measured by the G.N.P., was a little less deep than indicated earlier, though still the deepest since the war. They also show that the recovery in output was a little stronger in the second quarter of 1975, at a rate of 3.3 percent growth in the "real" G.N.P.—discounted for inflation—and a little less robust in the third quarter, at 13 percent, than the earlier figures showed.

The Federal Reserve report on industrial production said the index of output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities last month was 5 percent above the recession low reached in April but was still 5 percent below September 1974, when a steep decline began.

The December index was 118.5, with production in 1967 taken as 100. The November index was revised upward substantially, from an original estimate of 116.8 to 117.3 now.

The report cited increases in production in December of consumer durable goods, including automobiles, business equipment, construction products, steel and such nondurable mate-

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NEWS INDEX table with columns for Page, News, and Page

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Ronald Reagan entering hearty parlor in Winchester, N.H., on second campaign swing through the state in search of votes. New Hampshire Presidential primary is Feb. 24.

2 BIG BANKS SHUN A HOUSE INQUIRY

Citibank and Chase Say Law Won't Let Them Testify on 'Problem' Listing

By JOHN M. CREWSDON Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Officials of the First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank have declined a request to appear before a House Monetary Affairs subcommittee next week to discuss the circumstances that led to the designation of the two institutions as "problem banks" by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In nearly identical replies to Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, the Queens Democrat who heads the subcommittee, the two banks said they were precluded by Federal regulations from discussing the findings of their financial soundness made by the Comptroller's office.

William I. Spencer, the president of Citibank, and Willard C. Butcher, the president of Chase Manhattan, both added that neither of their banks had ever been informed by James E. Smith, the Comptroller, that they had been included on a list of banks believed for various reasons to require special supervision by his office. Citibank is the nation's second largest bank, and the Chase is third largest. No. 1 is the

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Rothko's Daughter Gains Control of Artist's Estate

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Kate Rothko, 25-year-old daughter of Mark Rothko, the abstract expressionist painter, was appointed sole administrator of her father's \$30 million estate yesterday by Surrogate Millard L. Midonick.

Miss Rothko replaces three men whose ouster she obtained last December after four years of litigation in which she and her brother, Christopher, 12, were opposed by four sets of lawyers but supported by the State Attorney General, Louis J. Lefkowitz.

The estate left by Rothko consisted principally of 798 paintings. In assuming its administration, Miss Rothko, a second-year medical student at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, gains custody of one of the most valuable collections of contemporary art in private hands. It will be her task to collect and conserve the es-

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

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Roberto Denies His Group In Angola Is Near Collapse

By HENRY KAMM
Special to The New York Times

KINSHASA, Zaire, Jan. 16 — National Front leader said that Holden Roberto, president of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, angrily denied tonight an American assessment that his movement was approaching the point of collapse.

There is no question of collapse, Mr. Roberto said as he got behind the wheel of his car at his headquarters compound here. "In any war there are highs and lows. Our struggle continues."

The American assessment of the prospects of the National Front, to which the United States has given some aid, was communicated earlier this week by the State Department to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The American view is widely shared in official and diplomatic circles in Zaire, which has been the National Front's principal supporter throughout its fight against Portugal and in its war against the Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

A Rapid Retreat

Diplomats said that the rapid retreat northward of National Front troops, pursued by Popular Front Forces spearheaded by a Cuban contingent, is viewed with grave concern by the Government of Zaire.

If the Soviet-supported forces reach the Angola-Zaire border from the Congo River, they would be in a position to cut Zaire's access to the only river route linking this almost landlocked country to the sea.

The Popular Front has already severed Zaire's principal rail link with the sea by cutting the Angolan railroad that connects Zaire with the Atlantic ports of Benguela and Lobito.

In the consensus of diplomats here, the National Front troops are in no condition to halt the Popular Movement's advance. It is assumed that Mr. Roberto's forces have been routed and that only a political decision not to put extreme pressure on Zaire would stop the Popular Movement's troops short of the Congo River.

6,000 Cubans Involved

Because it is generally believed here that most of the fighting on behalf of the Popular Movement is being done by the Cuban contingent, estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 men, relying entirely on Soviet weapons and supplies, the assumption is that such a decision would be made essentially in Moscow.

Diplomatic accounts supported by comments at National Front headquarters suggest that there is no real fighting. The National Front forces are said to be retreating in terror of the Soviet rockets that fire multiple salvos from their mobile launchers mounted on trucks.

Accounts received by diplomats here report that much of the civilian population is fleeing with the National Front troops, presumably out of fear of being caught in the war more than from partisan conviction. The Portuguese Consulate General is crowded with haggard and bedraggled Portuguese peasants from northern Angola, who arrive here daily after a trying trek across the border.

The mood at Mr. Roberto's headquarters was sullen, despite his confident words. The



Soldiers of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola patrolling the countryside near Luso.

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Israel and the P.L.O.: Questions, Answers

By TERENCE SMITH
Special to The New York Times

USALEM, Jan. 15—The boycott of the Middle East in the United Nations Security Council is part of a strategy designed by Minister Yitzhak Rabin to deal with the Palestinian issue, news from the occupied West Bank territory.

The principal goal of the strategy is to buy time, with the hope that Israel's bargaining position will be stronger in the future. But it is also designed to protect what the Government believes are vital political and security interests at stake in the dispute.

The strategy has been criticized here as well as abroad. Many questions have been raised about the rationale behind it. Some of those questions and the answers, in conversations with Israeli policy-makers and their aides, include the following:

Q. Why is Israel so opposed to negotiations with the Palestinians, especially the Palestine Liberation Organization?
A. Prime Minister Rabin is opposed to recognizing the P.L.O., Israel says it is the legitimacy of the P.L.O. that is the issue. He believes that if Israel were to negotiate with the P.L.O., it would be accepting at least the principle of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Q. Why is the idea of a Palestinian state unacceptable to Israel?
A. The Government is convinced that it is politically and economically too weak to surround itself with a state that would become the stage for further attacks against Israel. Such a state, it is feared, would be an easy prey for terrorism and would exacerbate rather than relieve the tensions between the two peoples.

Q. Does the Rabin Government have an alternative?
A. Mr. Rabin has been protesting both the Palestinian problem and the future of the West Bank in the negotiations with the Palestinians. He has said that the Palestinians can help their national aspirations by withdrawing from the West Bank. But others would not because King Hussein is a far more popular figure among the Palestinians than the Rabin Government.

Q. What, then, seems likely next?
A. Israel is likely to continue its total boycott of the P.L.O. and to insist on dealing with King Hussein on the Palestinian issue. There has been some talk here lately about a renewed attempt at Israeli-Jordanian negotiations, but few officials think this will be possible in the near future. The United States reportedly is willing to sound out King Hussein on the subject but the assumption at the moment is that Arab pressure against such a move would effectively prevent it at this time. One compromise that Israel would be willing to accept would be a reconvening of the Geneva peace conference with Palestinian representatives sitting with the Jordanian delegation. Neither King Hussein nor the P.L.O. appears to have been open to that, however, so the most likely outcome appears to be a continuing stalemate.

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content that it is so unrealistic that the Government doesn't really expect it to lead to negotiations and is just using it as a tactic to buy time. These critics, who include a few dissenting Cabinet ministers, figures in the Labor Party and a substantial number of intellectuals assert that the Government's strategy is fundamentally flawed since time, in their view, is on the side of the Arabs rather than of Israel.

Q. How do the supporters of the strategy answer that?
A. They say that King Hussein has only temporarily abandoned his hopes of regaining control over the West Bank. American officials say that Israel missed a great opportunity by not making a settlement with Jordan over the West Bank before the Rabat summit. The Americans contend that Jordan was prepared to talk but that the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank was insufficient as a basis for negotiations.

Q. In the meantime, what are the practical relations between Israel and Jordan?
A. A de facto peace, except for the formal trappings such as diplomatic relations and normal communications, has been established. Commerce flows freely across the Jordan River bridges. Thousands of Arabs from Jordan and other Arab countries visit the West Bank and Israel every year. Beyond that, the two governments communicate regularly through the United States, representatives abroad, West Bank Arabs who shuttle between Jerusalem and Amman and, on occasion, secret meetings of the top leaders. These are never confirmed, of course, but there seems little doubt they have occurred. But secret or not, they have so far failed to break the stalemate.

Q. How do the West Bank residents feel? If they had a choice, would they choose Israel, Jordan or the P.L.O.
A. Given their choice, they would probably ask to be left in peace to rule themselves. The people of the West Bank are an agrarian, moderate and basically apolitical population. Conversations with many of them suggest that their first priority seems to be an Israeli withdrawal and a return to Arab rule. Most seem to accept the P.L.O. as their representative leadership at the moment and want the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Some would like to see that state federated with Jordan. But others would not because King Hussein is a far more popular figure among the people he ruled with a firm hand for many years.

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THOUSANDS MOURN MALAYSIAN LEADER: Residents of Kuala Lumpur surge into Parliament House to view the body of Prime Minister Abdul Razak, who died on Wednesday. In the crush, some glass doors were broken and people fell into a pool around the building. The Prime Minister was buried yesterday at the Heroes' Mausoleum.

Egyptian-Syrian Split Said to Block U.N. Resolution

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2
other would be devoted to the Middle East diplomacy, and would include the standard Arab call for Israel to withdraw completely from all Arab land occupied in the June 1967 war. The Egyptians would like that resolution to include reaffirmation of Council Resolution 242 and 338, which have provided the basis for negotiations. Egypt has also included in its proposals a call for speedy renewal of the Geneva peace conference with P.L.O. participation. In the Egyptian view, the Americans would probably veto both resolutions, but they might be acceptable to all or most of the other 14 Council members—thereby enhancing the Arab and Palestinian cause.

Ambiguous Stand by P.L.O.
The P.L.O. has been somewhat ambiguous, according to the diplomats. Emotionally the group prefers the Syrian language included in one toughly worded resolution. But realistically, the Palestinian leadership wants to obtain as wide a grouping as possible in behalf of its cause. Yesterday, Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the P.L.O. delegation met with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and told him that his group could not endorse anything less than a resolution recognizing the "inalienable national rights" of the Palestinians and their right to have a national entity. Mr. Waldheim reportedly

urged that some restraint be shown in the drafting of a resolution. The Secretary General and his colleagues were reportedly intrigued by an implication in Mr. Kaddoumi's private remarks that the P.L.O.—or at least some of its leaders—might accept as an "entity" the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, connected by a corridor through Israel. This has been the Egyptian view of a possible way of finding the Palestinians a homeland, but officially the Palestinians still talk ultimately of forming a new state of Palestine to include what is now Israel. Assuming that the United States will block any resolution that is offered, the P.L.O. is looking for language that could be approved by Britain and other Western countries. The British yesterday said they would accept a resolution calling for recognition of Palestinian "political rights," thereby leaving the Americans isolated and the only power still refusing to accept Palestinian "rights." The Council adjourned until Monday after having heard from Mauritania and Rumania. The debate is to end by the end of next week and the Arabs plan to caucus over the weekend as they have been doing all week in the hope that a resolution can be produced by Tuesday. There is the possibility that the Council will recess next week without a resolution being acted upon if the dispute is not resolved. The United States would prefer that no resolution be acted upon because in its view virtually any proposal would have to be vetoed. The Americans have assured the Israelis, who are boycotting the session, that they would block any resolution that dictates a course of action such as recognition of Palestinian rights or total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands.

Sakharov Reporting Residence Difficulties

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, said tonight that he had lost the right to live where he wanted in Moscow, and his wife said she feared that he might be arrested. In a telephone call to Western journalists here, Dr. Sakharov said that he had been refused permission to register in a new apartment after he had canceled his registration in his old one. "This is a serious and unexpected complication of my position," he said. The 54-year-old former nuclear physicist said that he had decided to move to the apartment, which his wife has owned since 1971, in a south Moscow suburb because seven people were living in the two-room apartment he now occupies.

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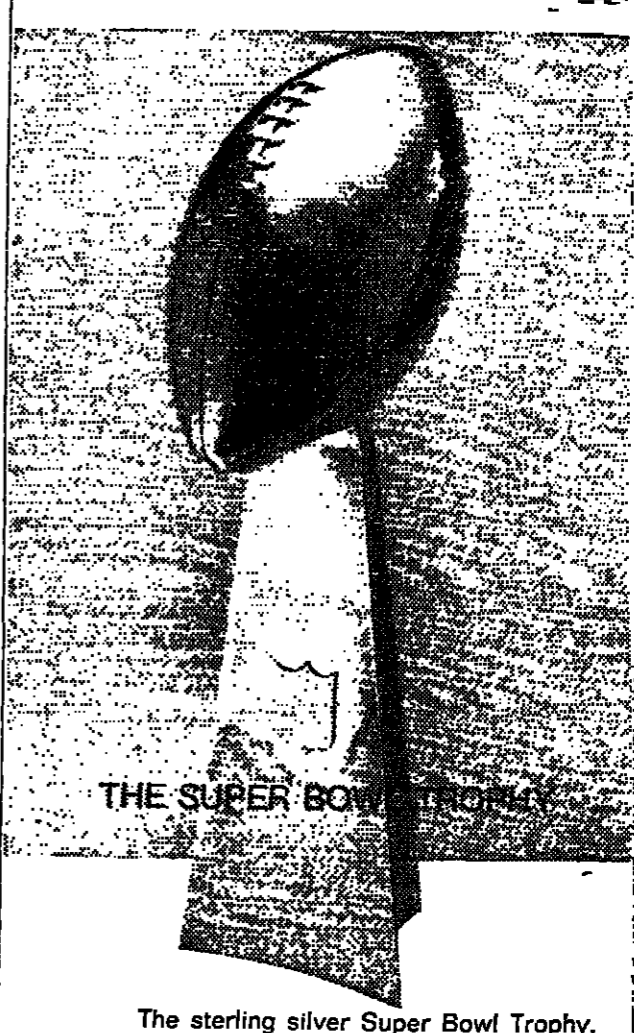
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U.S. Sues Concern in Arab Blacklist Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Justice Department, in a suit filed today, charged one of the nation's largest construction concerns and four related companies with conspiring to boycott individuals and companies blacklisted by Arab nations.

The Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco and four affiliates or subsidiaries were named defendants in the civil suit filed in United States District Court in San Francisco.

The suit said the alleged conspiracy had the effect of suppressing United States competition in export trade and denying American companies freedom of choice in selecting subcontractors.

The Justice Department said that the defendants had conspired since early 1971 "to refuse to deal with blacklisted persons as subcontractors in connection with major construction projects in Arab League countries."

ment suit "totally unwarranted" and said that the company would "oppose it vigorously."

U.S. Lays General's Dismissal To Differences With Superior

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The Army said today that Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Fair had been relieved of his command in Europe because his superior disapproved of his leadership techniques and could not change them.

The official Army statement denied that General Fair's dismissal had any connection with "illegal activity, malfeasance or similar wrongdoing," and one Pentagon source summed up the general's situation by saying: "When there's a conflict between a three-star and a four-star, the extra star will always win."

tion against any individual or group on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, national origin or age.

Furthermore, the company said that Federal regulations "have expressly stated that compliance with" the laws of foreign governments "is not illegal under American law."

said, General Fair chose to retire. "Over a period of time," the Army said, in a statement, "there were differences between General Fair and the commander in chief, U.S. Army, Europe, concerning Fair's methods of operation."

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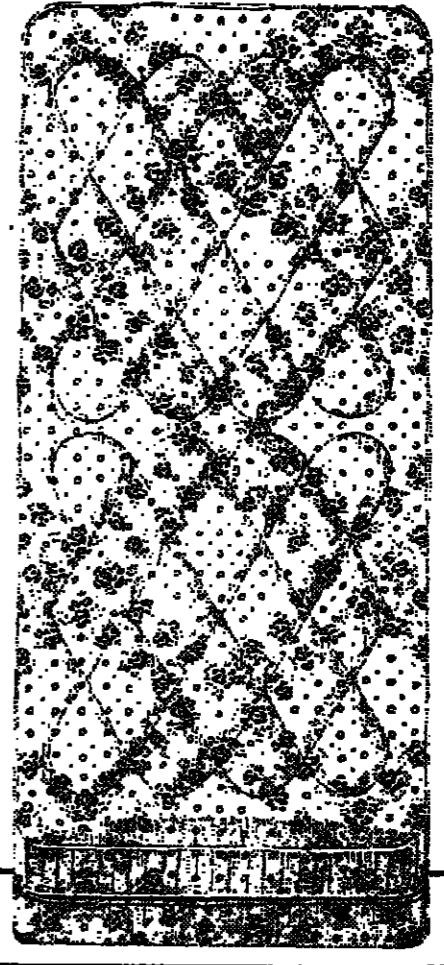


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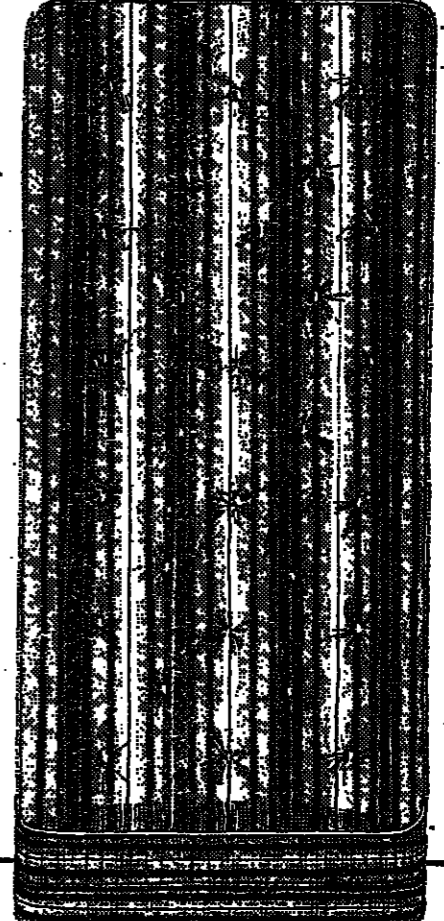
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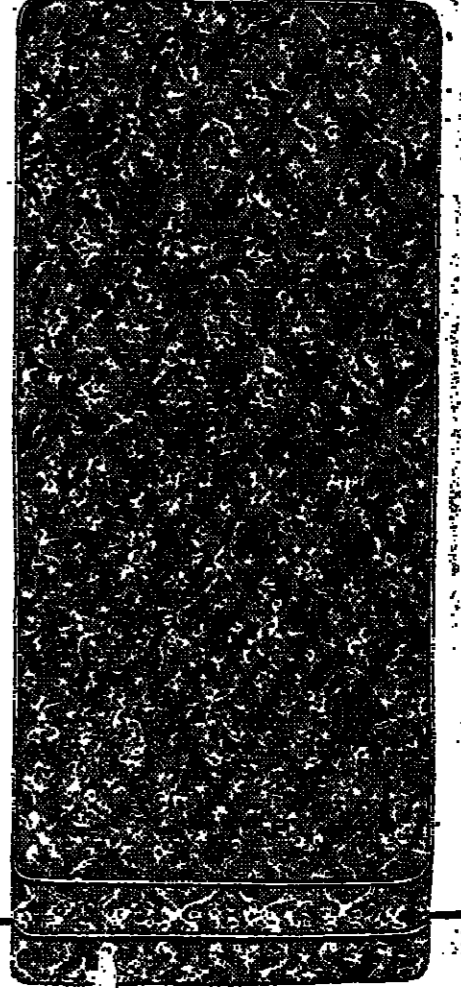
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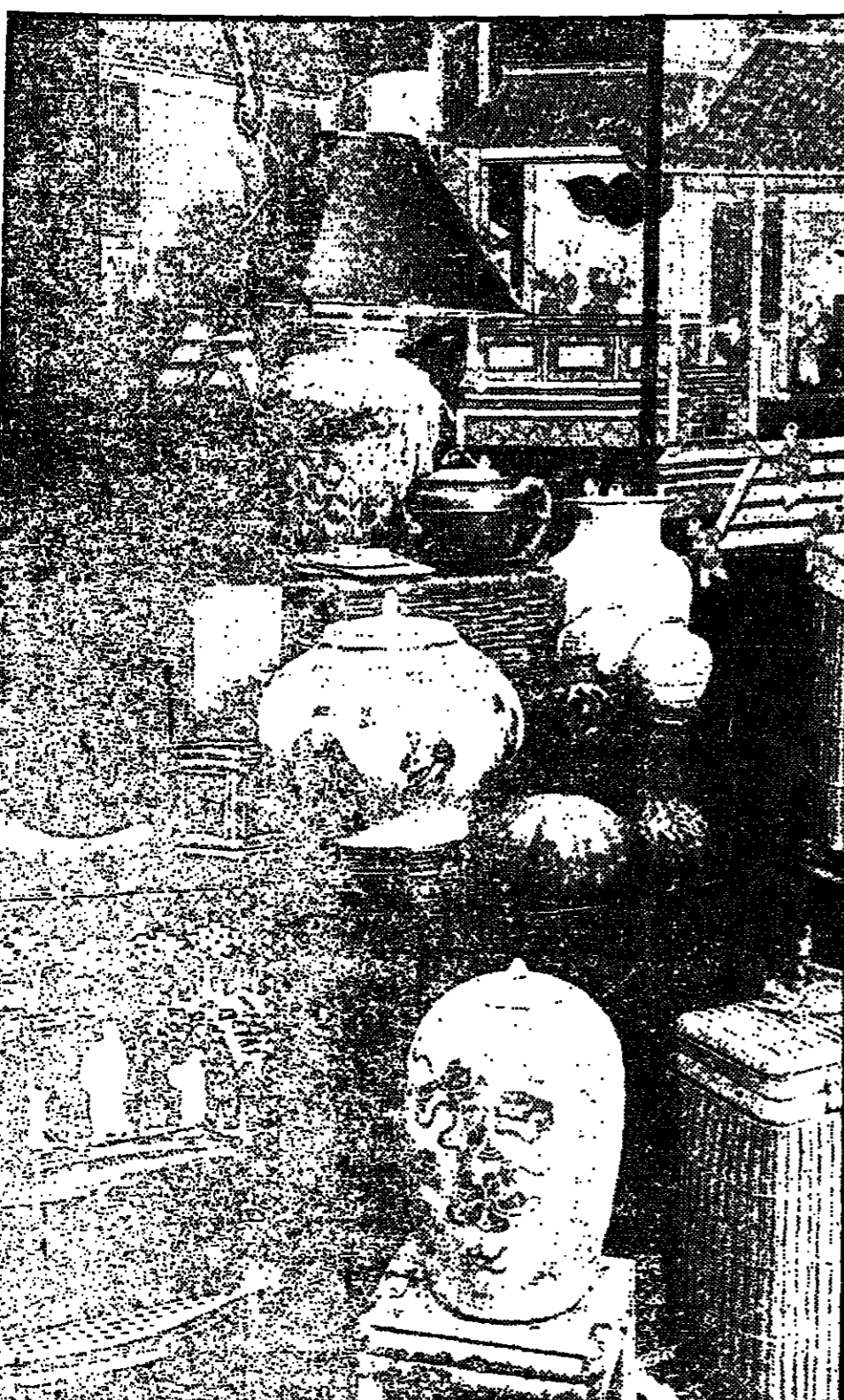
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Lebanese Jets Attack Leftists and Palestinians After an Ambush



Continued From Page 1, Col. 1
the press service of the Palestine Liberation Organization, charged that Government troops were fighting alongside Mr. Chamoun's militia.

The Palestinians have asserted for some time that the Lebanese Army has been intervening on the side of the Christian militia. The army has denied the charges. However, army armored personnel carriers and armored cars were seen today in positions south of the Beirut airport, effectively protecting the approaches to Damur.

The air force attack was reported in a military communiqué issued in the name of the Lebanese Army command. It said the attack was made after a convoy of seven vehicles had been ambushed by "a large number of armed men."

"Two air force planes intervened," the communiqué said, "and attacked the armed men who opened fire on a military force that came to the rescue of the convoy."

A Palestinian spokesman acknowledged that at least six armored personnel carriers had been seized in the ambush of the convoy.

Attack Visible in Beirut

Witnesses in Beirut saw two jets, which appeared to be Hawker Hunters, streak south of the capital, turn to the east and then dive toward the hills that rise abruptly from the sea by Damur.

A series of explosions followed and the two planes repeated the same maneuver, apparently strafing and firing rockets. When the planes flew over Beirut on the way to the main air force base at Rayyaq, a hail of machine-gun fire erupted, apparently from the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Brajra near the International Airport.

As a result, the airport closed for a time.

Telex and outgoing overseas telephone links were also cut.

Another reason for closing the airport, which is surrounded by Palestinian and Moslem neighborhoods, appeared to be a report that all Palestinian camps had been put on full alert as a result of the air strikes.

A Palestinian spokesman acknowledged that anti-aircraft batteries in suburban Beirut camps had opened fire on the planes which, he said, had attacked positions in and around Damur. He said a jet fighter and a helicopter had been shot



The New York Times/Jan. 17, 1976
Lebanese Air Force jets attacked Palestinians on road near Damur.

down, but the Lebanese denied this. The spokesman said that the joint Palestinian-leftist force, which besieged the town two days ago after a small Palestinian refugee camp northeast of Beirut had been captured by rightists, had taken "all of Damur."

This claim was contested by a spokesman for the right-wing Christian Phalangist Party, who said "our boys" were in control of the town.

The rightist spokesman acknowledged that "infiltrators" had slipped into the town, but said the attackers had been repulsed.

Other accounts from the area indicated that the leftists and Palestinians had managed to take some ground but that Christian gunmen were still fighting.

The state radio reported con-

Half of U.S. Population In 200 Years Still Alive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Of all Americans who have lived since the Revolution, more than half are still around. John Warner, administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, notes that a decade after the country's birth, the United States' population, from the Atlantic to the Spanish settlement on San Francisco Bay, was a bit more than four million.

Census figures reveal that about 400 million people either were born here or have immigrated since then, compared with a current population of 215 million.

Rival's Deal With Iran Puzzling Byoir Agency

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Executives of a large public relations agency that has been representing the Iranian national airline here expressed puzzlement and surprise yesterday over disclosures that Iran Air had signed a contract with a concern employing Marion Javits, wife of Senator Jacob K. Javits.

In an unusual situation for the public relations field, Carl Byoir & Associates says it was never informed of the contract with Ruder & Finn, Inc., employers of Mrs. Javits.

When the first news accounts came out this week, Joseph Orlando, an account executive at Carl Byoir recalled, "I said, 'it's a mistake.'"

Ruder & Finn engaged Mrs. Javits as a consultant and later as a senior vice president.

David Finn, chairman of the concern, acknowledged in an interview that it was an unusual situation. But he said, "We are doing the broader cultural and information work to 'build travel' while the other firm was concentrating on the airline."

However, a Carl Byoir executive who asked not to be identified said he had not seen any evidence of Ruder & Finn's long-range work so far.

Carl Byoir began representing Iran Air on a year's contract here last March, two months before the airline began service between New York and Tehran.

Last September, Mrs. Javits, who had previously worked as a consultant with Ruder & Finn on other accounts, and has been interested in Iranian affairs, registered with the Justice Department as a foreign agent representing Iran Air and the airline signed another contract with Ruder & Finn. The contract has been reported worth \$500,000. Mrs. Javits received a consultant's fee of \$67,500.

By registering as a foreign agent, Mrs. Javits complied with a 1938 Federal law, revised in 1966, that requires persons in the United States who act on behalf of a foreign government, company or individual to list their names with the Justice Department and file supplemental reports on their activities every six months.

OPEC Shifts Two Meetings, Weighs Move Out of Vienna

PARIS, Jan. 16 — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has decided to hold its next two ministerial meetings somewhere besides Vienna, and is considering moving its headquarters from that city, an official of the organization said today.

The spokesman, Hamid Zakeri, an Iranian, said by telephone from Vienna that no decision had been made on whether to pull out of the Austrian capital because this was a question ministers still had to decide.

Atu Dhabi had already offered itself as a new headquarters-site but Latin American and non-Arab member states are not keen on a transfer that would identify the organization too closely with the Arab cause, informants said.

The decision to shift the next two ministerial meetings out of Vienna was made three weeks after six terrorists assaulted the headquarters and took 11 of 13 of the OPEC ministers as hostages.

There were said to be strong emotional objections by ministers, to returning, at least for the time being, to the site where they were forced at gunpoint to spend the night. An OPEC official, the bodyguard of the Iraqi minister and an Austrian policeman were killed during the raid.

Mr. Zakeri said that a pro-

posed meeting of finance ministers on Jan. 26 would be shifted "probably to Paris." A meeting of oil ministers is scheduled for February at a site yet to be decided, he said.

This means that no ministerial conference of the oil nations would be held in Vienna at least until June 1976, when a price freeze runs out and new increases are to be considered.

Before the terrorist attack, the organization had been planning to move to larger headquarters in Vienna from the present crowded quarters across the street from Vienna University.

Mr. Zakeri said that all questions of moving were now up in the air.

The belief was that if the decision was made to leave Vienna permanently, the transfer would be to another European capital, which would provide comparable diplomatic privileges for the OPEC staff of less than 50 officials.

Mr. Zakeri's comments were made after a four-day meeting in Vienna a member country finance ministry officials who were preparing for the ministerial conference scheduled for later this month to complete arrangements for a one billion dollar OPEC development fund. The money would go toward grants to third-world countries, under administration of the International Monetary Fund,

continued fighting in the Damur area, in Beirut and the eastern suburbs, where a rightist siege of two Palestinian camps continued, in the eastern Christian town of Zable and outside the northern towns of Tripoli and Zghorta. But the radio did not mention the closing of the airport.

There were reports that the Air Force planes had replied to the anti-aircraft fire by attacking Palestinian positions, near the airport.

In May, 1973, Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese Army and Air Force clashed in the southern neighborhoods of Beirut, provoking a sharp reaction from Syria, which closed its borders with Lebanon.

The inconclusive clashes ended with a series of agree-

ments between the Lebanese Government and the guerrilla movement intended to define the Palestinians' military presence.

Rightists charge that the guerrillas have since violated the 1973 agreements, as well as a similar set of accords reached in Cairo in 1969 after another showdown between the guerrillas and the army.

The factional fighting, which began last April, pitted Lebanese Moslems and Leftists against Christians, with the Moslems demanding a larger share of the political and economic power that is held by the Christian minority.

Christians have said that the Lebanese Government must first deal conclusively with the problem of the Palestinian presence. The recent attacks on Moslem sect.

In a statement tonight Moslem leaders demanded immediate steps be taken to prevent any furthering of the orders of Mr. Karami, former Minister, who had on the air force not to intervene.

The statement said strikes had taken place from Aramoun and "not in the house of the Mufti, leader of the orthodox Moslem sect."

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10 Arrested in Madrid Raid; Plan to Widen Strike Charged



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 ...Moslem...

...some 75 others in Getafe for...
 ...strike-agitation...
 ...The strike leaders freely...
 ...knowledge that their demands...
 ...are political as well as eco...
 ...nomic. They want more money...
 ...they are seeking to defeat a...
 ...Government hold on wage in...
 ...creases, and they are demand...
 ...ing free labor unions, free...
 ...speech and assembly...
 ..."If we want more money...
 ...we need independent unions...
 ...that can act and speak freely...
 ...a leader said; "if this is polit...
 ...ical, then our strike is political...
 ...He and others dismiss offi...
 ...cial charges that it is all a...
 ...subversive offensive against the...
 ...Government. "We are not wage...
 ...ing a war," another leader said...
 ..."We are seeking democracy in...
 ...the streets and in the fac...
 ...tories." All acknowledged that...
 ...a few things had changed...
 ...There are fewer arrests and a...
 ...few years ago they would not...
 ...have been able to receive news...
 ...men in the official Syndicate...
 ...building...
 ...But they complained that...
 ...they were still being treated...
 ..."like delinquents." Getafe is a...
 ...bleak town in the Arid Plains...
 ...south of Madrid. Right now...
 ...it is bleaker than ever, for it is...
 ...estimated that half the work...
 ...force of 20,000 is idle because...
 ...of strikes and lockouts...
 ...The strikers receive letters...
 ...from company managers saying...
 ...that the plants will be reopened...
 ...if normal work is guaranteed...
 ...The workers say they want...
 ...guarantees, too, such as rein...
 ...statement of dismissed workers...
 ...and the release of those who...
 ...have been arrested...
 ...In the meantime, the stale...
 ...mate continues, collections are...
 ...being taken up and savings...
 ...withdrawn from banks to meet...
 ...the economic pinch. In Spain...
 ...there are no strike funds...
 ...Jet in Emergency Landing...
 ...HONOLULU, Jan. 16 (UPI)...
 ...A Pan-Am Boeing 747 jet with...
 ...212 people aboard made an...
 ...emergency landing early yes...
 ...terday at Honolulu Internati...
 ...onal Airport after a fire was...
 ...discovered in the number three...
 ...engine. A Panam spokesman...
 ...said three persons were slight...
 ...ly injured when they evacuated...
 ...the plane...
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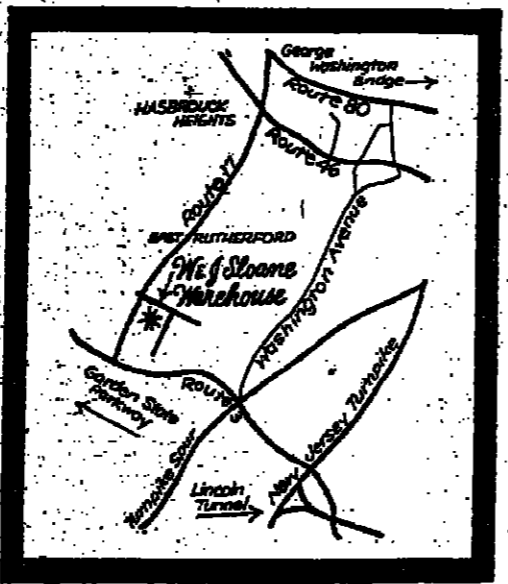
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NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN OF GREATER NEW YORK ON A PROPOSED FILING OF A SUBSCRIBER RATE INCREASE APPLICATION

Pursuant to subdivision 2-a(b) of Section 255 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, notice is hereby given that a two-session public hearing will be held by the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York ("HIP") at Carnegie Endowment International Center Building, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York, commencing at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Thursday, January 29, 1976.

The primary purpose of the hearing is to afford HIP the opportunity to assess public attitudes and concerns in connection with its proposed filing of a subscriber rate increase application. The proposed filing involves increases made necessary by the rising costs of providing health benefits. HIP is proposing the following increases in its group subscriber rates which reflect the minimum premium necessary for continuing to provide benefits under the HIP program:

19.2% increase in subscriber rates of all group subscribers under age 65, effective March 1, 1976, with an alternative plan of an increase equal to 12%, effective retroactively to September 1, 1975. On January 1, 1977 the premium rates for all subscribers would be at a level equal to the 12% increase.

HIP is also proposing that its premiums for certain of its rider benefits be increased, again, to reflect increased costs of providing such benefits. These increases are as follows:

(a) Mental Health Rider—22% commencing March 1, 1976

(b) Supplementary Indemnity Benefits Riders for under age 65 and over age 65 subscribers:

1) A4 Rider—under age 65—provides benefits for anesthesia, increased emergency indemnity, private duty nursing, prescription drugs and appliances—20% increase commencing March 1, 1976

2) R2 Rider—over age 65—provides benefits for private duty nursing, prescription drugs and appliances—35% increase commencing March 1, 1976

HIP is not requesting any retroactivity with regard to its Rider Rate Increases.

Subscribers residing within the five counties of New York City and Nassau and Suffolk Counties are affected by this request for a Rate Increase.

Persons wishing to testify at the public hearing are requested to write to the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, Public Relations Office, 825 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Such notification should include the name, address and affiliation of each person wishing to testify.

A summary of facts supporting the aforementioned may be obtained at the foregoing address upon request.

TERRORISM CURBS ENACTED IN BONN

Fines and Jail Terms Set for Inciting to Violence

BONN, Jan. 16 (AP)—Measures to combat terrorism were approved unanimously today by Parliament, which set fines and prison terms of as many as three years for written or publicly spoken support of serious crimes.

Critics immediately expressed fears that the law would restrict freedom of expression.

Other provisions set three-year maximum terms for perpetrators of bomb hoaxes and those who publish instructions on how to make bombs or stage terrorist attacks.

Definition Is Narrowed Before Parliament voted on the measure, the Opposition, the conservative Christian Democratic Party, said the new measures—they are in the form of amendments to the penal code—were not harsh enough.

A minority group in the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats took an opposite view, saying the measures restricted essential freedoms.

The two sides reluctantly approved the measures package after the coalition minority

group forced the Government to narrow the law's definition of "unconstitutional support" for grave crimes to writing public statements or other communications.

Parliament acted under pressure from a backlash on the part of rightist voters against bombings, kidnappings, political assassination and robberies by anarchist urban guerrillas such as the Baader-Meinhof gang. The Government said it believes these acts of terrorism were partly inspired by "utterances that propagate the use of violence."

Dutch Move Against Terror

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Dutch Government has announced the establishment of a small detective force, led by a special prosecutor, to trace terrorist crimes.

The announcement was made in a report from the Government to Parliament reviewing two terrorist acts by South Moluccan islanders here in the Netherlands last month.

For 17 days, South Moluccans held more than 60 Dutch and Indonesian hostages on a train near Beilen and at the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam, at a total cost of four lives.

The government said there was "need for additional penal legislation enabling the Government to make punishable a conspiracy to commit serious offenses."

Italian Paper Names Six in U.S. Embassy As Agents of C.I.A.

Special to The New York Times

ROME, Jan. 16—An Italian newspaper today published the names of six American Embassy officials whom it described as agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The list was the latest in a series published in Greece, England, France and elsewhere of American Embassy officials said to be working for the C.I.A. After the disclosure in Athens, unknown assassins murdered Richard Welch, the chief of station, in a shooting on Dec. 23.

The newspaper, La Repubblica, which says it is aimed at left-wing intellectuals, started publishing this week as Italy's first tabloid. It is a joint venture by Mondadori Editore, the large Milan publishing house, and L'Espresso, the mass circulation weekly magazine.

The article said that the American Embassy in Rome included a "vast and secret" C.I.A. operation that functioned under the name of "U.S. Army Southern European Projects Unit." The embassy directory

does list such a unit, described by officials there as a group "handles administrative matters for the military."

La Repubblica said the unit employed up to 14 civilian agents of the C.I.A.

The C.I.A. has been receiving special attention in the Italian press since the disclosure last week in Washington of a clandestine operation to pay \$6 million to Italian politicians to bolster non-Communist forces because of the urge of the Communist Party, Italy's second largest. The political impact has been small so far, largely because most Italians did not find themselves surprised by the news.

Bishop Mugavero Appoints New Brooklyner Chancellor

Bishop Francis J. Mugavero has announced the appointment of the Rev. Anthony J. Bevilacqua as chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn. Father Bevilacqua succeeds Msgr. James P. King, who will be installed as pastor of St. Mel's Church in Flushing on Jan. 23.

As chancellor, Father Bevilacqua will advise the Bishop on many aspects of canon law. The Rev. William A. Varvaro, assistant chancellor, will replace Father Bevilacqua as vice chancellor, a post the latter had held since 1965.

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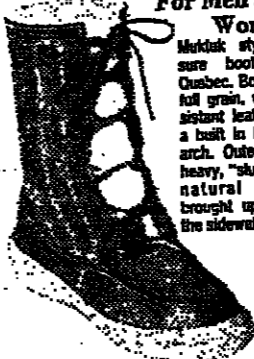
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Pravda Article Charges Peking With New Propaganda Attack

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Jan. 16—The Soviet Union today accused Peking of launching a new propaganda offensive against this country and predicted that the Chinese people would eventually overthrow the regime of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The charge was made in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, in a commentary signed by I. Aleksandrov, which is considered a pseudonym for a Kremlin official who is asserting the official line.

Despite its tough language, the lengthy commentary attracted the attention of diplomatic circles here much more for its timing than its content, which generally buttressed previous arguments in Moscow's war of polemics with Peking.

As China's Mourning Ended, most notably, it confirmed a belief here that the release last month of a Soviet helicopter crew, held captive in China for nearly 21 months, did not signal the prospect of warmer relations between the two countries.

The Soviet crewmen have been kept under wraps since their return to Moscow nearly three weeks ago. There has been an official unwillingness thus far to give them public exposure.

Pravda article followed the conclusion of China's period of mourning for Prime Minister Chou En-lai, indicating that Moscow saw no advantage in restraining its verbal campaign in hopes that more moderate leaders might emerge in Peking to seek reconciliation with Moscow.

Mr. Chou's death at 78 on Jan. 8 drew only brief condolences from the Soviet Council of Ministers in the official press, and was not noted publicly by the top Kremlin leadership. Kirill T. Mazurov, a First Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the Politburo, headed a small delegation that signed the book of condolences at the Chinese Embassy.

Meanwhile, Moscow had muted its disappointment over the visit this month of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to Japan, where he sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Japanese not to pursue a new friendship treaty with the Chinese.



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U.S. SAID TO IGNORE A CHEMICAL PACT

Charged With Not Curbing Use of Toxic Substances Affecting Foods

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Special to The New York Times
PARIS, Jan. 16—The United States has been charged with not living up to its obligations under what is in effect an international treaty to restrict use of a group of toxic chemicals and prevent them from entering the environment and contaminating the human food chain.

This was reported yesterday by officials of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development who noted that the United States and other nations in the organization had signed a commitment nearly three years ago to control the chemicals, known as PCB's, for polychlorinated biphenyls.

By poisoning fish, the substance enters the human food chain. It has caused liver cancer and other laboratory animals. Other nations who are major offenders, according to data collected by the environment secretariat of the western coordinating institution, are West Germany, Italy and Spain.

Among the countries that have best met the obligations of the pact are Japan and the nations of Scandinavia. Had the United States passed the legislation envisaged under the organization commitment, the General Electric Company would be barred from discharging PCB contaminants from two capacitor plants into the Hudson River.

In New York, a spokesman of General Electric said that the company, under a permit granted a year ago by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, was discharging about three pounds of PCB chemicals a day from the two plants, at Hudson Falls and Fort Edward, into the upper Hudson north of Albany.

The permit, the spokesman said, allows the company to discharge up to 30 pounds of the chemicals a day.

The 24 organization member countries from Western Europe, North America and developed Asia signed a council decision on Feb. 13, 1973 to control the use of the chlorine-laden PCB's and are now exchanging information about what progress they have made.

An organization lawyer explained that a council decision, under the organization's rules of organization, "has the binding effects of a treaty." Organization officials here were surprised by the terminology of Russell E. Train, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, in referring to the council decision in one recent statement as a "recommendation."

The council also adopts recommendations, but these are not binding on the members. "I don't understand," said one organization specialist who asked not to be cited by name, "how the United States could solemnly make an agreement and at the same time not be in the position to carry it out."

A toxic substances control act has been bottled up in the Congress for five years, having run into intense industry opposition. But officials of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the organization's parent, said administration does not propose legislation to deal specifically with PCB control, especially since there is only one major American manufacturer of the substance, the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis.

Without controls jobbers can distribute the substance freely and imports can come in from manufacturers abroad. PCB's are relatively easy to make, and because of their inertness, fire resistance and ability to hold an electrical charge, they are widely used in the manufacture of capacitors and generators in the electrical industry. They are also used in lubricants, paper coatings, hydraulic fluids, plasticizers, inks, paints and adhesives.

High officials from the organization's member countries are to meet in Paris March 15 to discuss application of the council decision. Christian Herter Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Environmental and Population Affairs, is to lead the American delegation.

The council decided that PCB's shall be used only for specifically defined industrial and commercial purposes where the substance is maintained in a closed system. The accord also said that member countries shall control the manufacture, import and export of bulk PCB's; institute adequate arrangements for the recovery, regeneration, adequate incineration or other safe disposal of surplus and waste materials; institute a special uniform labeling system for both bulk PCB's and PCB-containing manufactured products; and established safety specifications for containers and transport.

The United States is by far the largest production of PCB's for 1971—more recent statistics are unavailable—the United States produced 18,000 tons; West Germany, 3,000; France, 7,600; Britain 5,000; Japan,

Le Bronx Est en Haut Et La Battery en Bas

Special to The New York Times
PARIS, Jan. 16—New York City is not only a nice place to visit, but might even be a good place to live.

That is the unmistakable impression given in the Michelin Guide to New York City. The guidebook, Michelin's Paris office said today, has been designated as the official visitors guide to the city for the bicentennial year.

The English-language booklet, Michelin said, is intended mostly for use by Americans, or other visitors who can read English. The centennial printing is the company's fourth edition of its guide to the city, which it began publishing in French and English in 1968. In Paris, the New York City guide sells for the equivalent of about \$3.

Colloquial, Sometimes Elegant
Michelin is the French tire company that also publishes detailed maps and guidebooks.

The guide's author or authors are anonymous, but the 145-page book is written in clear, colloquial, sometimes elegant, English. Some New Yorkers and bicentennial visitors, however, may find that Michelin has finessed the social problems readily apparent in some parts of the city. While the guide is not intended to brighten, it has a few lines of caution.

It advises that the best way to see the city is on foot, but adds, "walking by one's set at night is less safe at night in certain areas, especially for women alone; reasonable precautions should be taken."

Harlem "seems a world apart, although only another section of Manhattan," the guide says. "The most lively areas in Harlem are along 125th Street between Fifth Avenue and Broadway and along 116th Street between Park and Lexington Avenues. Travel through these areas during the day."

The booklet notes: "Blacks have had to make a difficult adjustment to the urban environment and the requirements of the industrial economy. The black community has richly contributed to the character of the city. It has produced distinguished writers, playwrights and performers of rhythm and blues and of jazz is deeply felt on the American scene."

Post-Midnight Warning
"In general," the guide warns, "it is wise to avoid the parks after midnight." But for daytime strolls the booklet provides excellent maps and descriptions of Central Park, and notes that Lillian Russell rode a gold-plated bicycle with a jeweled monogram through the park in the 1890's.

The Times Square scene is described as follows: "Here, jostling good naturedly for the most part, are representatives of all races, countries, states, classes and social conditions; side by side are native New Yorkers and 'hicks,' civilians and servicemen, rich, poor, young and old, black and white, forgetting for a few moments perhaps that they are supposed to be 'the lonely crowd,' so great is the indefinable magic—the electricity—of the big city which holds them all in its grip."

The guide has praise for the other boroughs: Brooklyn is "a special world" with "a long and rich past." Queens is cited as the largest borough, named after Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II of Britain, the site of worlds fairs and Kennedy Airport. The Bronx is accurately identified as the only borough on the mak-

6,800; Italy, 1,500 and Spain 1,500.

The Soviet Union is also believed to be an important producer, but figures on its output are not available. In Eastern Europe, East Germany is probably the biggest manufacturer, organization officials believe.

At the coming March meeting in Paris, the United States is expected to run into criticism from the countries that have met their PCB control obligations.

Since the council decision, Japan has stopped all manufacture of the product and banned imports, except for a specifically defined special case. In June 1968 about 1,000 Japanese were poisoned as the result of leakage of a heat-transfer fluid containing PCB in a rice oil pasteurization plant.

West Germany, like the United States, has no PCB legislation and is believed to be increasing production. France passed a law in July last year controlling the production, manufacture and use of PCB's.

Britain enforces control procedures through what is known as a gentlemen's agreement among users and the single manufacturer, a Monsanto subsidiary.

All the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland are believed to have effective controls. Italy and Spain have not carried out the council decision. Italy is said to provide figures on its production, but Spain so far has refused to do this.

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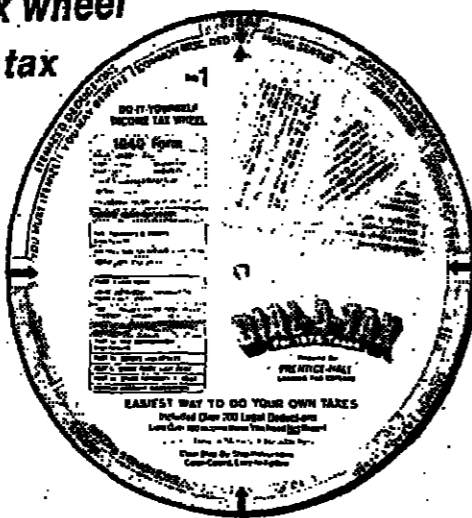
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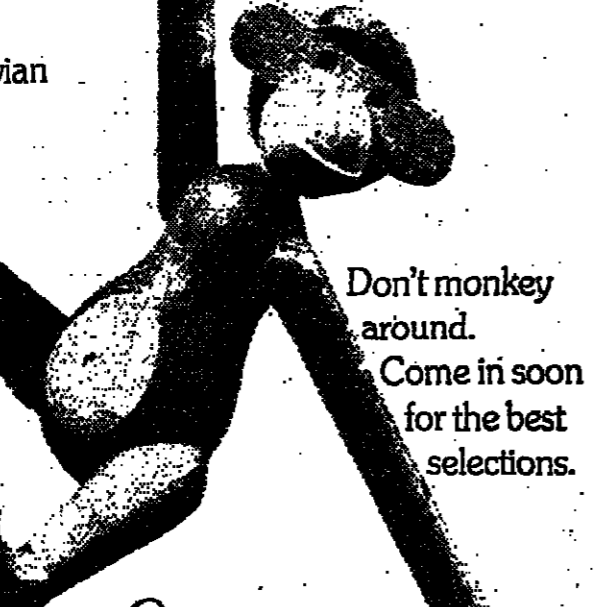
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Heavy Rains Delay Play In Davis Cup

AUCKLAND, N.Z., Jan. 16 (UPI) — Heavy rains postponed today the start of the eastern zone Davis Cup semifinal between India and New Zealand until Sunday at the earliest.

Officials said the surfaces of the Stanley Street courts had not dried sufficiently to permit play. They plan to send up a helicopter tomorrow, using the downdraft of its rotor blades in an effort to dry out the court, which has suffered from a record January rainfall.

However, more rain is forecast for tomorrow and may further delay the start of the series. Australia, a 5-0 winner over Indonesia in the first semifinal at Hobart last weekend, faces the winner of the New Zealand-India clash in the zone final at Brisbane starting Feb. 27.

King's Cup to Britain WASHINGTON, England, Jan. 16 (AP) — Buster Mottram, Britain's top-ranked player, swept aside Antonio Munoz of Spain, 6-0, 6-1, today and teamed with John Lloyd for a 6-2, 7-5 victory in doubles. The victories gave Britain a 2-1 match triumph over Spain in the opening round of the King's Cup tournament.

Lloyd earlier lost to Spain's 10th-ranked player, Angel Jimenez, 6-1, 6-4.

Smith, Riessen Gain INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15 (AP) — Stan Smith defeated his doubles partner of 10 years, Bob Lutz, 6-4, 7-6, tonight and moved into the semifinals of the \$64,000 World Championship Tennis tournament.

Marty Riessen topped Allen Stone, 6-0, 6-3, in another singles match. Stone did not hold serve in the first set, and in the second he lost it in the first and ninth games.

Nastase Triumphs ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (AP) — Second-seeded Ilie Nastase of Rumania coasted past Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, tonight in the opening round of the \$60,000 Phoenix Cup tournament.

Earlier, fourth-seeded Jan Kodes, just arrived from Czechoslovakia where his wife is expecting a child, defeated Karl Meiler of West Germany, 7-5, 6-1, and Wojtek Fibak of Poland defeated Jiri Hrebec of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

Chris Evert Gains HOUSTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — First-seeded Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., advanced to the quarterfinals of a \$75,000 Women's Virginia Slims tournament tonight with a 6-0, 6-4 victory over Kathy Kuykendall of Miami.

Sports Today

BASKETBALL Adelphi at Hunter, 3 P.M.; Bloomsburg at Bingham, 8 P.M.; DePaul at Niagara, 8 P.M.; Hartford at C.C.N.Y., 6 P.M.; Hartwick at South Hampton, 8 P.M.; Cornell at Colgate, 8 P.M.; Wake Forest at W.K.C.R., 8 P.M.; Detroit at Seton Hall, 8 P.M. (Radio) WSOU-FM, 8 P.M.; Iona at St. John's, 8 P.M.; P.F. Kennedy, 8 P.M.; Stony Brook at Sacred Heart, 8 P.M.; Shaw College (Detroit) at Old Westbury, 8 P.M.; Rutgers at U.S.A., 8 P.M.; Villanova at St. John's, 8:30 P.M.

Bucknell at Rutgers (Television Channel 7, 8 P.M.) N.C.A.A. double-header. Pennsylvania at Oral Roberts and Vanderbilt at Kentucky (Television Channel 4, 2 and 4 P.M., respectively) Notre Dame vs. Xavier, at Cincinnati (Television Channel 5, 1 P.M., 2 P.M.) Fordham at Lafayette, 3 P.M. (Radio) — WFUV, 3 P.M.

BOWLING \$100,000 Invitation at Las Vegas, Nev. (Television Channel 7, 3:30 P.M.) FIGURE SKATING National championships, at Broadmoor World Arena, Colorado Springs. (Television Channel 7, 5 P.M., tape)

GOLF Phoenix Open (Television Channel 2, 5 P.M.) HARNES RACING Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, L.I., 8 P.M. (Television Channel 5, 11:30 P.M.) Freehold (N.J.) Raceway, Noon.

HOCKEY Islanders vs. Atlanta Flames, at Nassau Coliseum, Unidome, L.I., 8 P.M. (Radio-WKCA, 1 P.M.) NATIONAL BOAT SHOW At New York Coliseum, Columbus Circle, 10 A.M.

OUTDOOR SHOW At Nassau Coliseum, Noon. SKIING New York jumping championships, at Bear Mountain (N.Y.) State Park, 2 P.M. SQUASH RACQUET United States Open championships, at University Club, 1 West 54th Street, 10 A.M. THOROUGHBRED RACING Aqueduct Race Track, 12:30 P.M. (Television Channel 9, 6 P.M., tape)

POLO Yale vs. Harvard, at Yale Arena, Central Avenue, New Haven, 2 P.M. REMEMBER THE NEEDLE!

Nicklaus Is Honored As Golfer of the Year



United Press International Jack Nicklaus



Associated Press Patty Berg

Golf honored Jack Nicklaus, Patty Berg and Gary Player yesterday. Nicklaus was named the player of the year for 1974 by the Professional Golfers' Association and the Golf Writers Association.

Miss Berg, a veteran who plays occasionally on the women's tour these days, won the Ben Hogan Award, presented by the writers. Player received the writers' Richardson Award for consistent contributions to the sport.

Ed Morales, a 17-year-old San Diego high school football player, has sued his coach, St. Augustine High School and its athletic director, William Griswold, in a \$750,000 damage suit. Morales contended that his coach, Ralph Godfrey, made him butt his head against stone wall during football practice. The suit asked for punitive damages and an unspecified amount for medical expenses.

Leonard Levin, the assistant public relations director of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board, and Sally Hauser, who works for the sales division of Lederle Laboratories, were married in Mineola, L.I., by Judge Paul Lawrence. It was the second marriage for both. The couple will make their home in Great Neck, L.I.

Mark Eysart, the Utah State senior who won the National Collegiate and Amateur Athletic Union indoor and outdoor middle distance titles last year, will make his New York debut in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 30. Eysart will compete in the 850-yard run in a strong field that will include Jurick Wöhltuter. Eysart broke Wöhltuter's two-year, 18-race winning streak last

year in an 800-meter event in Eugene, Ore.

Frank McGuire's underground subway between New York and South Carolina is as fast as ever. The one-time St. John's coach has coached Jim Graziano of Farmingdale (L.I.) High School, signing the two-time all-American to a basketball grant-in-aid scholarship.

"Obviously, we are really pleased to get a player of Jim Graziano's caliber," McGuire said of the 6-foot-9-inch, 230-pound prospect. Graziano will enter South Carolina in the fall. McGuire added, "He's the big man we've been searching for—very versatile, very talented." Graziano reportedly had been contacted by more than 300 colleges to sign a grant-in-aid paper.

Bob Roessler, the sports editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, has been elected president of the Professional Football Writers Association of America at the annual meeting in Miami. Roessler succeeds Larry Fox of the New York Daily News.

John Steadman, sports editor of the Baltimore News-American, was elected vice president and Dick Connor, assistant sports editor of the Denver Post, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Dave Anderson, a sports columnist for The New York Times, and Cameron Snyder of the Baltimore Morning Sun were named to at-large posts on the board of directors.

Ingemar Stenmark, the leader in skiing's World Cup competition, was named Sweden's athlete of the year in a poll of sports writers. Stenmark, 19, received 155 of the 268 votes cast. Bjorn Borg, the tennis star, was second with 63 votes. DEANE MCGOWEN.

Killy Adds Spill to Run In Pocono Resort Debut

By MICHAEL STRAUSS Special to The New York Times

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., Jan. 16—Jean Claude Killy, affectionately referred to as "Le Super Homme" (Superman) when he was winning Alpine skiing races for France with regularity, about a decade ago, made his first run on the Pocono slopes today. The fabulous Frenchman, still as trim as he was when he scored a grand slam in the 1968 Olympics at Grenoble, France, was taking over his duties as head of operations of the new Shawnee ski area, which was officially opened this morning.

Killy plans to spend at least a week a month at this Pennsylvania resort, which already has gained an international reputation for its golf course. In that way, he feels he can also take care of other business interests, which it is generally believed, have made him a multimillionaire since he turned professional in 1968.

The slopes at Shawnee, particularly suited for the intermediate and price skier, are a far cry from the precipitous ones at Val d'Isere in the high Alps, where Killy was skiing almost as soon as he could walk. Despite the easy terrain—for the Frenchman—he took a spill on his first descent.

"I've wanted to do this since I arrived," said the 32-year-old skier with a grin. "I have seen pictures of President Ford falling in Colorado. I thought it would be a nice touch if I showed even an experienced skier can take 'une chute' [a spill] too. Since the start of the 1976 Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria, is less than three weeks away, Killy was asked what he thought of international ski racing as it is now being conducted.

"I'm not happy with it," he said. "I believe the time really has come for 'open' competition, in which professionals can meet so-called amateurs just as in golf and tennis. As for the Olympics, as they are now being held, I would like to see more emphasis on sports than on making it an extravaganza." Asked whether he thought today's top performers in top international Alpine events (downhill and slalom) were as capable as when he was competing, Killy came up with a surprisingly frank answer. "I'm convinced there are two, Gustavo Thoeni of Italy and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, who are better than anyone we had when I was racing. Otherwise, the answer is 'No.' The Italian and Stenmark have given a new concept to slalom racing. Both change their weight in anticipation of the gates better than we did."

Killy, who has a tie-in with the Rolex watch concern and Le Trappeur ski boots of France, also holds the post of technical adviser for the K-2 Ski Company of Seattle. He recently came up with an interesting concept that may revolutionize recreational skiing. U.S. Volleyball Victor ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States volleyball team defeated Turkey, 3-0, in a pre-Olympic tournament in Rome's Sports Palace today. The scores were 15-8, 15-8, 15-11.

What's Sunday without the Sunday Times?

Unthinkable! See why this Sunday

Super Sunday Before you watch the game, get a solid preview in The Times Sports Section. You'll like the Views of Sport by Jimmy Breslin, Roger Kahn and cross-country star Marc Bloom, who says he hates the Super Bowl.

Whittlin' Was there ever a more relaxing hobby? It's fun, too, as thousands of new woodcarvers are discovering for themselves.

Calculator Wizardry Amaze your friends! If you have a pocket calculator, you can make it do some mystifying magic tricks. It's easy when you know how.

Space Life Thousands of people alive today might eventually live and work in space. What sort of life would it be?

Country Inns There's no shortage of inns in Connecticut. Finding an authentic one is as hard as finding handblown glass. It helps to know what to look for. And where to look.

Philharmonic Sweepstake At least seven conductors are good candidates for the job of music director of the New York Philharmonic. Find out who they are and sample their latest recordings.

Religious Movies There are films about religion, movies that use religion, pictures that exploit religion. But has Hollywood ever made a good religious film?

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High Tides Around New York Table with columns for location, date, and time of high tide.

What Under the... Colleges... Project... Need Aid... GORDON S. WHITE Jr. Special to The New York Times... LOUIS, Jan. 16—The football and basketball... narrowly rejected a... to establish athletic... arships based upon fi... need a today and... retained the full athletic... arship for their varsity... es. Following a long debate... e 70th annual National... ate Athletic Associa... tion, the Division I... tions voted con... t the proposal. 12. A number of college... iversity presidents had... ed for need scholarships... best means of saving... n intercollegiate ath... programs. Division II, the smaller... tions also voted to re... the full athletic schola... 75-489. The smallest... A. schools, in Division... ve been using need... rships for some time. ...ants for Talent Only... ull athletic scholarship... n an institution to give... hite room, board, tu... nd expense money sole... his athletic talents. ...posed need program... ve permitted an in... n to give full tuition... room-and-board... n the ability of an... y's family to afford the... convention vote is not... tory, and many of the... n I and II colleges... athletes financial help... only upon need. For... le, the Ivy League... s. ...t 100 college pres... attended this conven... and most hoped the... olarship proposal... pass. ...ing Terrell, president of... ington State University... uring the floor debate... residents developed a... consensus for the re... n. More [money] can... ved by this resolution... ny other put for... n A. Olds, president... State, had said be... ne vote. "If we defeat... ed on Page 14, Column 5

Colleges Project Need Aid

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SNOW FALLS IN INNSBRUCK, whitening the Olympic flame bowl of the 1984 Winter Games. The arrival of snow in substantial amounts relieved Austrian authorities of the problem of trucking in snow for the games, which begin Feb. 4. In left foreground is the bowl to bear the flame for the new Winter Games.

Maltbie Gets 2d 65, Leads Colbert by 3

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 17 (AP)—Roger Maltbie, the 1975 rookie of the year, shot his second six-under-par 65 today and extended his lead to three strokes in the second round of the \$200,000 Phoenix open golf tournament. Maltbie, a two-time winner last season, has a 36-hole total of 130, 12-under-par on the 6,726-yard Phoenix Country Club course, a flat and friendly layout that often yields some of the lowest scores on the pro tour. Johnny Miller, winner of the last five tournaments played in Arizona and the favorite here, ran up a string of 19 consecutive pars before he started getting birdies. His 67 left him six strokes off the pace at 136. "I just need to get to sniffing at the lead the next two

Rozelle Says Officials Make Errors; Players Eager for Super Bowl Action

Tension Rising Among Steelers And Cowboys

By MURRAY CHASS Special to The New York Times MIAMI, Jan. 16—Curfews and growing tension among the players cropped up today as definite signs that the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Dallas Cowboys were about to play the next-to-last game of the football season. Except for the National Football League's all-star game, the Pro Bowl Sunday's Super Bowl is the only game remaining from the 1975 season and because his Cowboys are playing in the game, Coach Tom Landry installed an 11 P.M. curfew starting last night. After Landry made that strategic disclosure today, Chuck Noll revealed that his Steelers had worked under a nightly curfew not just all this week but also throughout the season. That prompted someone to ask the coach how he enforced the curfew when his players were at home.



Tom Landry, left, Dallas coach, and Chuck Noll, his Pittsburgh counterpart, with the Super Bowl X trophy, displayed yesterday at separate news conferences coaches held.

Commissioner Reviews Work Of N.F.L.

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE Special to The New York Times MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16—The officials do make mistakes, Pete Rozelle conceded today at a press conference the commissioner of the National Football League held 45 hours in advance of the Super Bowl game. Rozelle felt that such mistakes were a part of the over-all game and he had no resolutions as how to eliminate the errors. "We are not opposed to using instant replay," he said with reference to a monitoring system of the six N.F.L. officials who work each game. "However, any system has to be practical so we don't have four-hour games. There is also the problem of camera angles. I can show you a film we have of some plays and if I told you what really happened you'd say 'was wrong.'" Rozelle said that N.F.L. officiating crews make 20,000 calls a season and that almost but not all of them are right. "The track record is excellent," he said. "On many occasions we've told coaches and owners that the call wasn't proper." But nothing is done to rectify the mistakes, he added. The crew that will work Sunday's game represents those who came out with the highest grades of reviews of their season's work by Art McNally, a former referee who is now the N.F.L. Supervisor of Officials. The referee will be Norm Schachter, an assistant superintendent of schools in Los Angeles who handled one other Super Bowl game, in 1971, and has been an N.F.L. official for 21 years. He also was suspended from postseason work in 1968 because

Women Are in Charge

"The wives are in charge of seeing that the guys get in on time," Noll replied. "You'd be surprised how good a job they do. They're getting tougher and tougher and tougher."

What about the players who aren't married?

"Their girlfriends are in charge," Noll said, smiling. "They're tougher."

With the game only 48 hours away, Landry and Noll agreed that it was growing tougher and tougher to control the emotions of their players.

"The tension of the game is starting to build," said the Dallas coach, who in his patterned long-sleeved blue shirt looked as flashy as his team's multiple offense.

Drill Is Rough

Landry was quick to point out that the tempers hadn't escalated into intrasquad fights, but Noll admitted that on Wednesday his team engaged in "some contact that was a little harder than we'd like to have in practice."

'Kill the Umpire' Mentality: A Problem That Won't Die

By LEONARD KOPPELT It's right there, in plain language, in the most quoted bit of verse on any sport subject, the poem called "Casey at the Bat," written in 1888: "Kill him, kill the umpire," shouted someone in the stand.

So dissatisfaction with game officials has been not only a tradition but also a proudly declared right in American culture for generations. Within the last few months, however, new attention has been focused on this oldest of sports problems, and when America settles down to watch Super Bowl X tomorrow, the first close call will generate millions of second guesses.

Football fans in at least two cities have actually gone to court to have game results overturned. Club owners, as well as coaches and players, have been fined heavily for criticizing officials in basketball and football. The last World Series contained a controversial decision at home plate of monumental proportions.

One of the Soviet hockey teams refused to continue a game in Philadelphia because it considered the referee too lenient, and a National Football League official suffered a slight head wound when struck by a thrown whisky bottle in Bloomington, Minn.

All this has raised questions. Is officiating worse than it used to be? If so, why, and what can be done about it? Are players and spectators more violent in their reaction to what they consider "bad calls"? If so,

what can be done about that? Are television replays that answer to questionable decisions? Actually, television cameras are the problem, not the answer. "Bad calls" always were a part of sports, and always will be, and there is much evidence to suggest that the proportion of them is much less now than it used to be. But nowadays, the inevitable and rare controversy is seen simultaneously by millions of television viewers and becomes a topic of conversation nationally. In the past, a similar incident

Continued on Page 15, Column 6

Squires Pesky Foe for Nets

JUL L. MONTGOMERY Special to The New York Times ONDALE, Pa., Jan. 16—The New York Nets' most stingy opponents so far in American Basketball Association probably has the Virginia Squires, established in last in the seven-team league from the Denver area, who are in first place. The Squires are the team the Nets have been to defeat consistently. The Squires have won only four of their 37 games this season, and the Nets were victims in two of those. The Nets, who have 10 straight games at home, have defeated Virginia twice. The Squires won a third game against the Nets last week, 112-89, but that game was dropped from the standings temporarily because of an official's error. The last 19 minutes and 5 seconds have been ordered replayed by the league with the score beginning at 63-49 in Virginia's favor. It will be replayed before the regular Nets-Squires game at Virginia next Saturday night. For their game against the Nets at the Nassau Coliseum tonight, the Squires were below strength, Mike Green, their starting center, was left

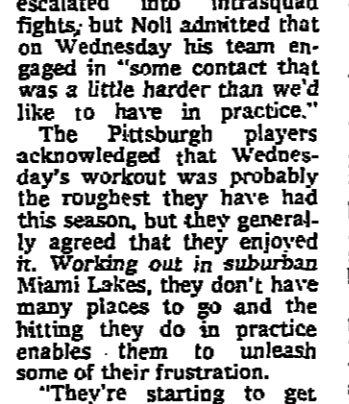
Dave Anderson This Cowboy Assesses Beef on the Cleat

MIAMI, Jan. 16—Only one is a member of the offensive or defensive units. Another is the punter. But the Dallas Cowboys' coach, Tom Landry, says, "Our rookies are the reason we're in the Super Bowl game. Football is confidence, and when you lose such players as Bob Lilly, Calvin Hill, Walt Garrison and Cornell Green, you lose some of your confidence. But the rookies gave our veterans confidence they might have a good year. That's why they're the reason we're here." Against the Pittsburgh Steelers, most of the 12 Cowboy rookies will be playing on various special teams under Tom Landry's supervision. But the coach didn't draft them. Gil Brandt did. Gil Brandt is a one-time photographer of babies who now assesses beef on the cleat as a Cowboy vice president. For most of this week, Gil Brandt wasn't even here with the Cowboy contingent. He was back in Dallas studying reports on the college players to be chosen this year. "The two most outstanding prospects," Brandt was saying now, "are Chuck Muncie, the California running back, and Leroy Selmon, the Oklahoma defensive tackle. After that, there are maybe breaking points or levels of potential." In the slick 20-page brochure that is mailed to hundreds of college players, Brandt promises that the Cowboys' organization firmly believes any player it signs has a good chance of making the ball club. By training camp last-summer, the Cowboys had signed 91 rookies—18 from the draft, 73 as free agents. "But you never know what they'll be like until training camp begins," Brandt says. "This was an exceptional group, both in ability and enthusiasm."

The Good Ones You Know About

In retrospect, this is how Gil Brandt assessed the Cowboy rookies, not including Warren Capone, a linebacker who was signed after the World Football League collapsed: Randy Whitta, linebacker, Maryland, first round: "We had him rated with Steve Bartkowski (the Atlanta Falcons' quarterback from California) and Walter Payton (the Chicago Bears' running back from Jackson State) as the three best prospects in last year's draft. We were able to get him with the New York Giants' choice who was obtained in the Craig Morton deal. I personally saw him play about six times last year and he not only was an exceptional athlete with super speed, but also the only thing he wants to do is be a successful pro football player." Tom Henderson, linebacker, Langston, first round: "Another super athlete who played at a small Oklahoma school, but the good ones you know about." Burton Lawless, guard, Florida, second round: "The

Position of Officials on Disputed Cardinal Play



This is how the officials were deployed for controversial play in Cardinal-Redskins game. While millions of television viewers formed diverse opinions off the screen, the officials ruled that Mel Gray caught pass from Jim Hart as he went over goal line for touchdown, before ball left his hands.

Look at it this way: You think your wife's extravagant? Well, that little bluefish you caught last summer cost about \$150.00. And you're still drinking ordinary scotch?

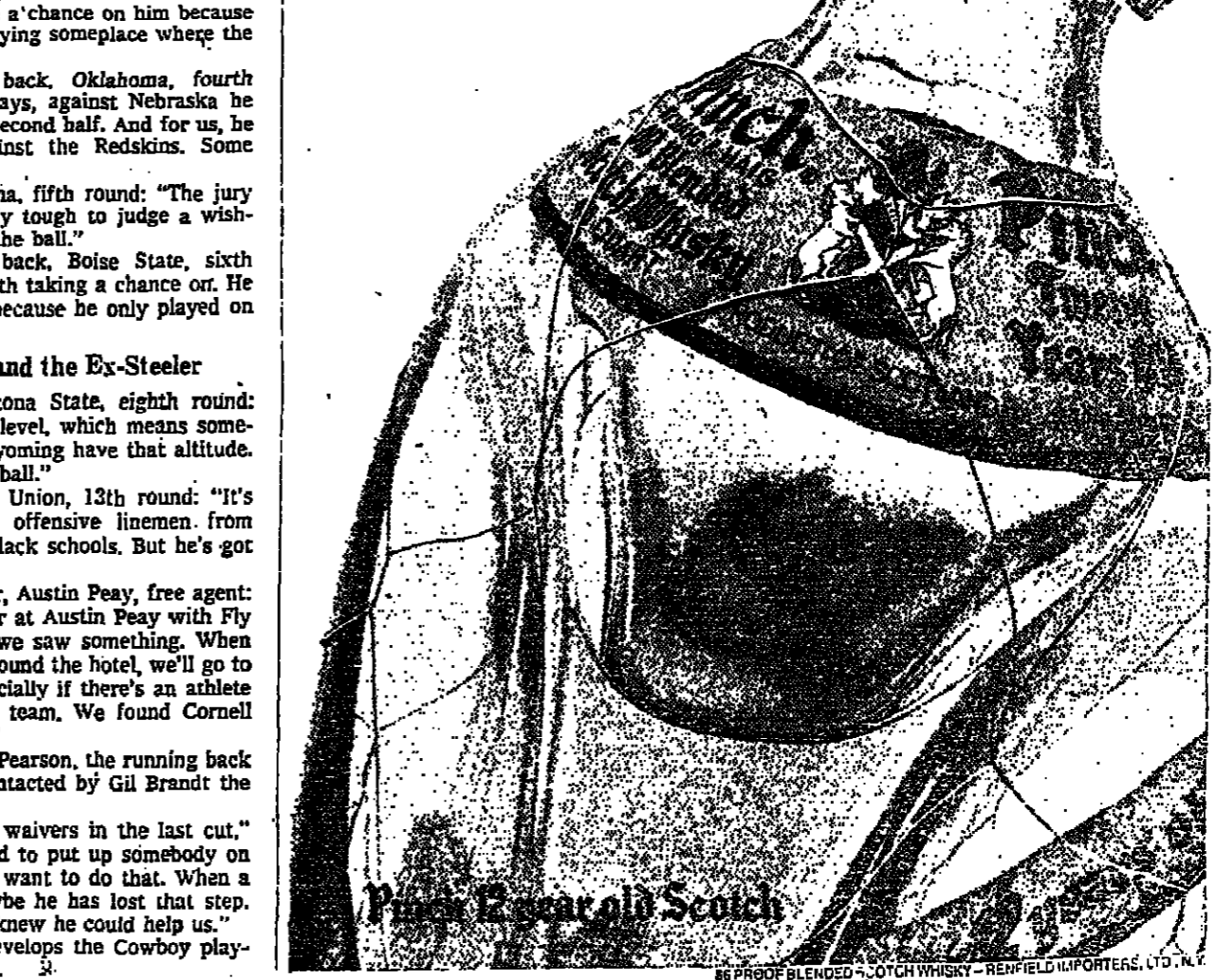


PHOTO BLENDING: SCOTCH WHISKY - REPHIELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y.

Right Mind Choice In Aqueduct Mile

Right Mind returns from a one-month rest today to oppose five rivals in the \$54,700 Aqueduct Handicap at one mile.

Right Mind, a 5-year-old who started 32 times last year and reached four victories, seven seconds and five thirds, was made the early 2-1 favorite.

Because he has not won a stakes race to date, our Hero will be asked to pack only 115 pounds under the handicap conditions.

Hole in the Pants and Raise Hell and Hosiery, the outsider.

At Hialeah... Eustace heads a field of even 3-year-olds in the Hibiscus, the first stakes race of the winter season at Hialeah Race Course.

Eustace numbered a division of the Hopeful at Saratoga among four victories in seven starts last year and was fifth in the Arlington-Washington Futurity, two lengths behind Honest Pleasure, the 2-year-old champion.

Also entered in the \$25,000-added, six-furlong Hibiscus is Bold Lad, twice a stakes winner last year but a poor performer in the Calder meet that closed Wednesday.

At Santa Anita... California's top older mare, Tizna, and best filly, Raise Your Sides, finally are going to meet.

C. Herbert Kaufman's Dr. Emil, who won a division of the Lexington on the grass last season and took the discovery Handicap on the main track late in the year, was to be the highweight and probable favorite, but was scratched when rain fell yesterday.

Maltbie's 130 Leads By Three

Continued From Page 13

Mike Hill, Dave Stockton, Rik Massengale and Mike Morley. Maltbie, using a new set of irons acquired only two weeks ago, twice hit approach shots within a foot of the hole, and had three other birdie chances from less than 5 feet. He missed one of them.

He had still another relatively short birdie putt from about 8 feet, and made one long one, from about 30 feet. He closed out back nine of 32 with a 15-foot birdie putt on the final hole.

"I'm delighted with the way I'm playing," he said, "but it's not like I'm 10 strokes in front. There's a long way to go. It will take a superb golf win if. Somebody is going to have to shoot two good rounds to win. I just hope it's me."

THURSDAY SCORES

Table of golf scores for Thursday, including Maltbie's 130 and other players like Mike Hill, Dave Stockton, Rik Massengale, and Mike Morley.

Roosevelt Resalts THURSDAY NIGHT

Table of horse racing results for Thursday night, including various races and winners like Maltbie and other horses.

Roosevelt Entries

Table of horse racing entries for Roosevelt, listing horses, jockeys, and odds.

Thursday's Fights

Table of boxing fights for Thursday, listing fighters and their records.

Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Table of horse racing entries for today at Aqueduct, listing horses, jockeys, and odds.

Big Colleges Vote Down Need Grant

Continued From Page 13

to receive more scholarship assistance. Seven of the eight Ivy League institutions voted for the need proposal; Cornell, the eighth member, was absent.

But the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, executive vice president of Notre Dame, made the final speech, asking the Division I members to reject the need proposal.

Father Joyce said, "To reverse this practice now... is not going to sit well with their [athletes'] families. They know their athletic talents will help the university realize much more revenue than grants in aid by need."

Miss Dabrio First In Cross-Country

Dorota Dabrio of City College won the City University of New York's recent cross-country championship for women at Van Cortlandt Park, the Bronx, covering the three-mile course in 21 minutes and 32 seconds.

Players Called Pros

Critics of big-power intercollegiate athletics have pointed to the full athletic scholarship as the thing that makes college athletes "professionals."

Table of sports cars and vehicles for sale, including models like AMC Gremlin, Cadillac, and others.

Action Due Today on Civics' Fate

Lomenda and Francois Rochon, forwards, had been signed by the Indianapolis Racers, Gary McGregor, a center, has gone to the Cleveland Crusaders and Ralph Backstrom, a moister, to the New England Whalers.

In exchange, the Civics have got an undisclosed amount of cash and "future considerations."

"The whole Denver-Ottawa situation" will be thoroughly discussed and decisions will be made Saturday," said Polle.

Should the Civics bow out, they would be the first major league hockey team to succumb to the economic crunch that already has claimed three pro basketball teams and an entire pro football league.

But they may not be the last. The W.H.A. franchises in Minnesota and San Diego have been skating on thin financial ice for some time.

Haaren Coach On Probation

Olen Reaves, the basketball coach at Haaren High School in Manhattan, has been censured and placed on 2 1/2 years probation by the Public Schools Athletic League for taking his team off the court to protest referees' calls during a game with Hughes last month.

Reaves' job could be endangered if he is involved in another incident during his probation period. In addition, Haaren forfeits the game to Hughes and is liable for any financial losses Hughes might have incurred by refunds to ticket purchasers.

"It's a pretty stiff penalty," said Jack Kriegerman, the assistant director of the P.S.A.L. yesterday. "But now a coach will think twice before trying anything like this again."

"I thought my team was being treated unfairly," said Reaves. "There was a possibility of a fight. By my action I eliminated that possibility. I fully intend to appeal this decision."

Top Cash

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swimming, 5 in tennis, wrestling. Members hope to see the convention tom. They must consider an increase in the fee for traveling and home sports equipment and basketball. This also decide what establish a major group of about 80 separate from the 238 Division I institutions and they may vote on or to conduct a major football championship off.

Whalers Top Sign HARTFORD, Jan. 15 —Tom Webster, a 19 scored in his 20th game, with a goal and assists tonight and the New England Whalers a 5-2 victory over the Cincinnati Stingers in a Hockey Association game. Webster now has 18 and 23 assists during the season.

Lehman runners placed fifth (Lulu Carney), sixth (Jewel Saindler), eighth (Mary Fake), 14th (Kris Becker) and 15th (Sarah Lutzwin). Brooklyn College did not place because it entered only four runners. Five must compete to be counted in the team scoring.

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Need... Penguins' Drought Hits Seven Games... Country... Leafs 6, Scouts 4... Hawks came back to forge a 44-42 half-time lead... Braves 128, Sums 119... Squires... Nets' Player... College, School Results

Penguins' Drought Hits Seven Games

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Philadelphia Flyers scored a 4-1 National Hockey League victory over the Penguins' streak of a victory to seven games.

The Penguins have had six and a tie in their last seven games.

Washington Capitals defeated the Penguins 4-1 in their last game.

Philadelphia Flyers defeated the Penguins 4-1 in their last game.

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George Toma, the Kansas City Chiefs' groundskeeper, prepares to glue a loose seam of artificial turf of Orange Bowl, scene of tomorrow's Super Bowl game. Toma, who has made field ready for all previous Super Bowls, has vowed success for this game as well.

Sports News Briefs

Enn's Time Fastest in Cup Ski Drills

MORZINE, France, Jan. 16 (AP)—Hans Enn, a virtually unknown 17-year-old Austrian skier, hurried through snow and fog today for the best time in practice runs for tomorrow's World Cup downhill race on the Haus-Forts track.

Blues 5, Flames 3

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Bob McMillan rapped in two first-period goals, and Bryan Lefley added two later as the St. Louis Blues skated to a 5-3 victory over the Atlanta Flames tonight.

Ali-Coopman Title Bout Gets Sanction

SAN JUAN, P.R., Jan. 16 (AP)—Muhammad Ali's heavyweight title defense against unranked Jean Pierre Coopman was sanctioned officially today by the Parks and Recreation Administration, the government agency that controls sports in the island.

Monte Carlo Rally Starts Today

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The 44th Monte Carlo rally will get under way tomorrow with the strongest entry in four years tackling a shortened seven-day course across some of Europe's most treacherous roads.

Soviet Skaters Sweep Dance Medals

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 16 (AP)—Ludmila Pakhomova and Aleksandr Gorshkov made a triumphant comeback today to lead a Soviet sweep of the ice dancing medals at the European figure skating championships.

Hockey, Basketball Standings

Tables for National Hockey League and National Basketball Association standings.

World Hockey Ass'n

Table for World Hockey Association standings.

Amer. Basketball Ass'n

Table for American Basketball Association standings.

Officials Do Err, Says Rozelle

Officials Do Err, Says Rozelle

He and his crew forgot one down in a Chicago-Los Angeles game.

Players Get Impatient to Begin Game

course, you can be too happy to get out of a good situation.

College, School Results

Tables for college and school sports results, including basketball, football, and hockey.

'Kill the Empire' Mentality: A Problem That Won't Die

'Kill the Empire' Mentality: A Problem That Won't Die

Continued From Page 13

10 years of officiating experience before their applications are even considered, and they are scouted, interviewed and tested in depth before they are accepted.

When the playoffs start, new crews are formed from the highest ranking members of the 84-man group.

In short, every reasonable effort is made to get the best job available.

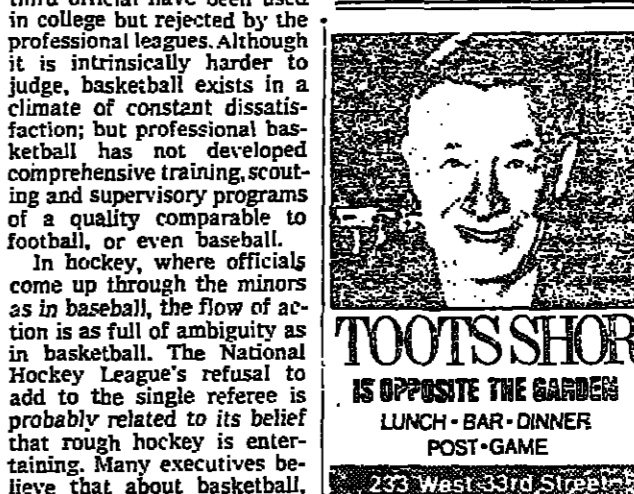
In baseball, too, the key element of "coverage" has increased over the years.

Major league games were played with only two umpires for decades, then with three.

Now four is standard and playoff and World Series games have six.

Football cameras covering sidelines, endlines and other specific situations are under consideration by the N.F.L.

A truer problem, not sufficiently confronted by legal authorities, is psychological. It takes an aggressive and dogmatic frame of mind to be a referee or umpire in the first place, and such personalities can easily become arrogant or intolerant.



TOOTS SHOR IS OPPOSITE THE GARDEN LUNCH-BAR-DINNER POST-GAME

While development programs could be improved, the only likely major change on the horizon is in the realm of mechanical aids.

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Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin.

New Nadjari Judge

Leonard Hilton Sandler

By TOM GOLDSTEIN

When Justice Leonard Hilton Sandler of State Supreme Court was a young assistant district attorney prosecuting homicide cases in Manhattan in the late 1950's, his colleagues referred to him as "the conscience of the homicide bureau." He was the best law man man among us," one former colleague recalled yesterday. "Whenever there was a question of what to charge a defendant with, we would turn to him for a careful, painstaking legal analysis. After 10 years as a prosecutor, Justice Sandler—like so many graduates of District Attorney S. Frank Hogan's office—entered private practice, specializing in criminal litigation.

"As a prosecutor he would always see the defense point of view, a friend said yesterday. "As a defense lawyer he would always understand the prosecution point of view."

Justice Sandler, who was named yesterday to preside over the special grand jury hearing evidence gathered by Maurice H. Nadjari, the special state prosecutor, received his first judicial appointment in February 1970, when Mayor John V. Lindsay named him to the Civil Court.

Elected to Full Term

The following fall Justice Sandler, who had been active in liberal Democratic politics until he became a judge, was elected to a full 10-year term on the Civil Court bench. From July 1973 until the end of last year he was an acting Supreme Court justice, hearing narcotics cases.

Last September Governor Carey announced his intention to appoint him to the Supreme Court, but the appointment never took place. In November he was elected to a 14-year Supreme Court. The 49-year-old judge was in his chambers yesterday afternoon when he received word of his appointment.

Justice Sandler declined to discuss his new assignment, but he spoke enthusiastically of opinions he had written in the last year. His opinions display crisp writing, stripped for the most part of legal jargon. Known among his fellow judges as a scholar of the law, he contributes to this dinnish image by wearing tweed jackets and by puffing gently on a pipe.

SANDLER TO HEAR NADJARI'S CASES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

found him "well-qualified." Justice Sandler, who is regarded as a scholarly, hard-working and even-tempered judge, learned of the Governor's appointment through Mr. Gribetz at 4:15 P.M. The Governor's action came several hours after Justice Murtagh's funeral and burial.

Five minutes later, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, who defied the Governor's immediate dismissal of Mr. Nadjari last Dec. 23 and later gave the prosecutor six months to complete his work, was notified of the Governor's selection. Mr. Lefkowitz had supplied Mr. Gribetz with a number of candidates, including some from outside the metropolitan area, he said. Justice Sandler was not among them.

"They did not ask me about him," Mr. Lefkowitz said. And when Mr. Lefkowitz is not at all involved in the appointment process, his comment was reminiscent of the time Governor Carey moved to dismiss Mr. Nadjari, who is Mr. Nadjari's nominal superior, some 30 minutes before the public announcement.

Mr. Lefkowitz's office in turn notified Mr. Nadjari's office at 4:25 P.M. A spokesman for the prosecutor said Mr. Nadjari was not at all involved in the selection process. Mr. Nadjari has known Justice Sandler since both were colleagues as assistant district attorneys in the office of the late Frank S. Hogan.

Mr. Nadjari recalled that association in a terse statement yesterday. Then he added: "I have no problems. I look forward to working with him."

Earlier, the nursing homes had told the union that the freeze on Medicaid payments by the state had made it impossible for them to live up to their contractual commitments. Wage increases of \$10, \$12 and \$13, depending on skills, were due for workers on Dec. 1 under terms of the second year of a two-year contract.

Peter Ortle, president of Local 144, said that the employees were paid the increases until Jan. 1. With the arbitrator's decision, he said, the union could go to court to have the contract enforced. But he added the union plans to meet with association officials next week before the union takes any action.

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Clive Barnes, N.Y. Times

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"PAUL RUDD IS BRILLIANT!" —Robert Lewis, Post

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Directed by ARTHUR BROWN

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Cemetery Vandalism Problem Is Called a Tough One to Solve

By GLENN FOWLER

The problem of vandalism in cemeteries is not susceptible to a single remedy and probably cannot be solved by legislation, State Assemblymen were told yesterday.

A dozen witnesses testified at a public hearing before two members of the Assembly Commerce Committee that several proposed remedies would be largely ineffective. They held out hope, however, that solutions could be found through a combination of education, enforcement of laws already on the books and insurance to cover the cost of repairing desecrated grave sites.

"Cemetery vandalism is a mindless, despicable act which, like the increasing crime and disrespect for authority throughout the country, is a symptom of the turbulent times in which we live," said Stuard D. Cowan, president of the 125-year-old Greenwood Union Cemetery in Rye.

Mr. Cowan, along with several other cemetery managers, testified that chain-link fences and other security devices were generally ineffective.

"We welcome visitors, young and old," he said. "Neighbors walk through our grounds and enjoy the landscaping. We invite youngsters to ride their bikes on our safe roads and they can play games on our undeveloped land, and fly kites. We ask only that they show appropriate respect for the dead and for the property of others."

Mr. Cowan conceded that this approach might not work for an urban cemetery. And spokesmen for large cemeteries in Brooklyn and Queens confirmed that fences, which surround most of them, are useless in keeping vandals out.

Sam Cimaglia, president of

Local 465 of the Cemetery Workers Union, attributed most vandalism "not to high school kids but to young adults who invade cemeteries to drink and take dope in a secluded place."

Guard dogs used by some large cemeteries have proved ineffective, he said. Although resident overseers have deterred vandalism in other graveyards, Mr. Cimaglia said his union had agreed to replacement of night maintenance workers by armed guards when the unarmed caretakers could not deal with trespassers.

Perpetual-Care Funds

Several witnesses suggested that perpetual-care funds directed to repair damage to tombstones and other desecration. However, most cemetery managers were said to be reluctant to use such funds because, with continuing inflation in maintenance costs, they are stretched more than they are each year.

Insurance against desecration of cemetery monuments and grave sites has been a hard sell to plot owners at \$25 a year but has not attracted enough interest to be commercially worthwhile, according to insurance brokers who testified yesterday.

Assemblyman Charles B. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn who presided at the hearing, and Assemblyman Arthur J. Coopersman, the Queens Democrat who heads the Commerce Committee, suggested a law requiring that next of kin be notified immediately of any desecration.

Several witnesses said, however, that except for recent burials, the relatives were difficult to find and frequently were unconcerned about vandalism when it did occur.

More Nuclear Plants To Be Fought By Lobby

Several consumer and environmental groups, together with Representative Bella S. Abzug, Democrat-Liberal of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Borough President Robert Abrams of the Bronx announced yesterday the formation of a coalition to lobby for a ban on further construction of nuclear power plants in the state.

The group, called the Coalition for Safe, Low Cost Energy, will also lobby for a state energy program to emphasize conservation as a means of curbing the electric utility industry's growth, according to Richard M. Kessel, consultant to the Oil Heating Institute and coordinator of Long Island Consumer Action Inc.

Mrs. Abzug said at a news conference at the New York Hilton Hotel that the group was calling for a moratorium on nuclear plants until the issues surrounding their cost, safety and health dangers were resolved.

Argentine Foreign Minister Is Named by Mrs. Peron

Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 16—Raul A. Quijano, a career diplomat and international civil servant, took office as Foreign Minister today as President Isabel Martinez de Peron continued a Cabinet reorganization.

Dr. Quijano, 52 years old, has been Argentina's ambassador to the Organization of American States and was serving on the United Nations secretariat until his appointment.

The only post that remains to be filled in the Cabinet reorganization that was begun yesterday is Minister of Defense.

College's Silver Cup Stolen

City College has offered a \$100 reward for the recovery of a six-inch-high silver cup donated to the college 50 years ago by the class of 1875 and stolen yesterday. A college official said someone had entered Sheppard Hall, at 138th Street and Convent Avenue, at 8:45 A.M. and smashed a glass case to get the cup.

ITALY'S REDS DENY FUNDING BY SOVIET

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—Italy's Communist Party, seeking both political mileage and national respectability, today made public its finances and said it got no money from Moscow.

The party, the biggest in the West, presented its balance sheet for 1975 at a news conference nine days after the collapse of Italy's 32nd postwar government.

A party spokesman, Guido Cappelloni, noted that Italian law compels all parties to publish their accounts, but he insisted that the Communists were the only ones to permit public questioning of their figures.

There have been reports that

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Mayor of San Juan Is Honored By a Puerto Rican Forum Here

By DAVID VIDAL

It so happens that at the time of the urban crisis a Puerto Rican was right up there," said Hiram Cintron of the National Puerto Rican Forum Inc., adding, "and he was vocal in supporting Federal aid for New York City in the fiscal crisis."

Mr. Cintron was speaking about Mayor Carlos Romero Barcelo of San Juan, P.R., who last year became the first Puerto Rican to hold the post of president of the National League of Cities of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Mayor Romero served a one-year term, which ended in December. As president of the organization, which represents 15,000 American municipalities of every size and political persuasion, Mayor Romero was the chief spokesman for the nation's cities.

Forum Honors Mayor

Yesterday, Mayor Romero was in New York to be honored because of that by the Forum, one of the oldest and most influential self-help groups within the Puerto Rican community.

The occasion, which included a banquet at the Americana together some of the most prominent and active members of the Puerto Rican community here, but also served to underscore the deep stake that Puerto Ricans have in the future of the city—be they in San Juan, New York or in the 30 other communities across the nation where they number at least 5,000.

These communities include cities as varied as Boston, Milwaukee and Honolulu.

"We all have a stake," Mayor Romero said yesterday, speaking not only of Puerto Ricans but also of all other citizens.

Problems Called Similar

The Mayor, who is a 43-year-old lawyer with degrees from Yale and the University of Puerto Rico, said that San Juan and New York in some ways are similar.

"The problem is very similar. The tax base of corporations and businesses and the people with the largest homes tend to leave the city and settle in the outskirts," he said.

Some Political Rivalry

Compounding this problem, the Mayor says, is the political rivalry between himself, a just-declared candidate for Governor on the statehood ticket, and the incumbent Governor, Rafael Hernandez Colon of the pro-Commonwealth Popular Democratic Party.

"We did have some trouble with persons groups, such as all political," said the Mayor's director, Mr. Cintron, referring to the banquet being given for Mayor Romero in an election year.

"But it is just that he has been an active participant in the urban crisis. It was originally planned for December."

The forum, founded in 1957 by concerned members of the community, is a nonprofit organization with a budget of \$1.6 million this is made up from donations, and Federal and Private grants for a wide variety of self-help, leadership, and training programs for Puerto Ricans. The forum has been instrumental in the founding of other groups, such as the Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center, whose office is located at Universidad Boricua, the first Puerto Rican university on the mainland.

Mr. Folgin's spokesman issued a delicately worded statement that first described the Anderson report as "an impressive and generally well-documented product," but than took direct issue.

The controller said the information supplied by his office on the city's cash needs and sources for the rest of the fiscal year, which ends in June, "remains correct."

This showed the city with a slight positive cash balance of \$11 million until next June 30, rather than a \$408 million shortfall.

In their report, the Anderson accountants said their findings were based on information furnished "by various city officials" with no audit made of the information.

In the body of the report, the concern appeared to cast doubt on what it said were the assertions of "city staff personnel" expecting the \$408 million to be on hand by way of "either receipt of funds for certain Federal and state aid as well as the deferral of the budget effect of certain cost disallowances until later years. This was not otherwise explained, nor were the "city staff personnel" identified.

The Comptroller's Office released the data it supplied to the Anderson accountants on two sheets that made no doubt of "either receipt of funds for certain Federal and state aid as well as the deferral of the budget effect of certain cost disallowances until later years. This was not otherwise explained, nor were the "city staff personnel" identified.

U.S. Banking Aides Approve of 2 Loans Made to Bergman

Two loans to Bernard Bergman that had been called "questionable" by a Congressional subcommittee were described yesterday as current and "in accordance with safe and sound lending practices," by Federal banking officials.

They were testifying before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs of the House Committee on Government Operations.

The loans to the nursing-home operator totaled more than \$4 million and were made by the Washington Federal Savings and Loan Association of Manhattan. Washington Federal was the subject of the hearing, held in the Federal Court. The loans were for construction of two nursing homes, one in the Bronx and one in Staten Island, which never opened its doors.

Officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank, which supervises saving and loan associations, said the loans were not and never had been in default.

The subcommittee chairman, Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, Democrat of Queens, chided the Home Loan Bank officials for what he described as lax supervision of another Washington Federal loan—to the developers of the Village Mall Townhouse in Bayside,

in his congressional district. Because the developers had failed to get a sewer easement, Mr. Rosenthal said, the project was halted and more than 100 people who had made deposits on apartments lost \$800,000.

Mr. Rosenthal also criticized the Home Loan Bank board for what he said was permitting savings and loan associations to make preferential loans to their directors.

Three directors of Washington Federal, he said, received loans at preferential rates, including Elie Abel, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Mr. Rosenthal said Mr. Abel had obtained a \$60,000 mortgage at an undisclosed but lower-than-normal interest rate.

Mr. Abel was reported to be out of the country and could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Frank Lietzge, president of Washington Federal, said all employees, officers and directors got a quarter-of-a-point reduction in interest for mortgages on homes in which they planned to live. This practice, he said, is permitted under Federal banking regulations.

Estate Value at \$1,970,000

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16 (AP)—The widow of a former Defense Secretary, Mrs. Mary Camilla McElroy, left an estate of \$1.97 million, when she died last Aug. 14, court records show. Her husband was president of the Procter & Gamble Company here and Secretary of Defense under President Eisenhower. She left the bulk of her estate to her three children.

CITY CITES ERROR IN FISCAL CRITIQUE

Differs With Data of Study on Plan by \$400 Million

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

City officials yesterday asked a private accounting concern hired by the United States Treasury Department to correct what they say is a \$400 million error in the company's critique of the city's fiscal health.

Officials of the City Comptroller's office felt sure enough of their position to request formally a "clarification" from Arthur Andersen & Company, the accounting concern, regarding a major contention of its critique, that the city's financial plan will have a shortfall of \$408 million this year despite the emergency measures taken thus far.

Reginald L. Jones, a partner of the Andersen concern who met yesterday with Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin, said that "we think our report stands on its own." He said the basis for the company's findings were "city staff figures," but he declined to comment on such questions as whether there might be a clarification of the emergency loan program and Treasury officials.

The issue is a delicate one, since the city does not want to be viewed in the position of snapping back at the hand that is feeding it—the Treasury Department apparatus that is administering the \$2.3 billion Federal loan program authorized by Congress.

But the matter was serious enough to be pressed, according to city financial officials who were dismayed to see the Anderson report spark a renewal of criticism of the city's fiscal condition at a time when City Hall was striving to project a reformed posture.

The Anderson concern was hired by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon to advise financial and accounting matters related to the administration of the emergency loan program for the city. On Tuesday, the Treasury Department released the company's criticism of the city's three-year emergency plan, but also announced that the loan program was being continued.

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Art: Architectural Drawings at the Met Form the Most Elegant Show in Town

By JOHN RUSSELL

There isn't a more elegant show in town than "Architectural and Ornament Drawings" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its elegance owes much to the fine judgment of the late John McKendry, who made it his business during his years at the Met to strengthen the museum's holdings of stage designs, imaginary architectures and freethought inventions of every kind. Such things rhymed with his own allusive and fanciful nature. He loved them, and as usual happens they came to him as if by some mysterious process of mutual attraction.

Where ornament drawings were concerned he continued the policy formulated by Mr. Hyatt Mayor in 1946. Mr. Mayor goes on record in the catalogue as believing that "such drawings often achieve the perfection that is sometimes attainable in the decorative arts, but never in the more complex overtones of the expressive arts." In this belief he piled up an impressive collection. It is not, as he himself says, one to leave us emotionally drained, but it takes us into the artistic milieu of 18th-century Italy

in ways that are often rewarding.

Not all of us, for instance, know the name of Carlo Bibiena. But Bibiena is one of Mr. Mayor's protégés, and he turns out to have been a vigorous penman who was right in the center of things in Bologna, leaving his mark as an officer of the local academy, as an authority on the city's artistic heritage, as an archeologist and as the son of the man who entertained Winckelmann on Winckelmann's first visit to Italy and therefore helped to effect a significant swing in European taste. These are small things, and they are local things, in an international context; but they are not uninteresting things, and they are typical of the more ornamental section of this show (which will be on view at the Met through March 14).

The show also reminds us of the exceptional unity of the decorative arts that could be reached when one man sat in every seat at once and knew just what he was doing. An example is the case of G. B. Foggini (1652-1725), who had absolute authority over court architecture, court sculpture, court furniture and court jewelry during the last 50 years of Medici rule in Florence. Ideas just poured out of Foggini—some of his drawings at the Met even as many as eight projects on a single sheet—and if some of them look rather facile, who can wonder at it?

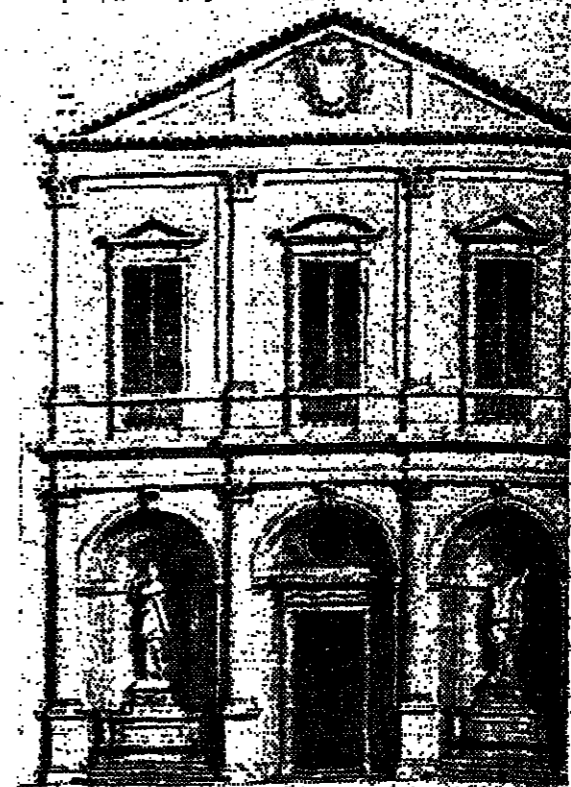
The flow of feeling is altogether richer and stronger when we turn from these wistful notions to drawings for theaters and stage sets and imaginary cities in which a whole world is forced into being. One of the supreme casualties of the European theater was the opera house in Nancy, which was designed by Francesco Galii Bibiena for Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, in 1708-9. Like that other most grievous casualty, Bibiena's Teatro Filarmico in Verona, this theater would have been one of the great

attractions of European travel: as astonishing in its field as the Residenztheater in Munich or the opera house that was designed by Bibiena's nephew in Bayreuth long before Richard Wagner had been heard of. There is therefore a particular poignancy about the wonderfully exact and loving designs for the theater in Nancy that are part of the show at the Met. That this theater was torn apart piece by piece and finally destroyed in 1818 was a great loss for France.

Those particular drawings are as precise as anything in this season's Beaux-Arts exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. We can lift the velvet curtain, feel our way through the shadows, test the rise of the staircases. A great professional was on the top of his form in these drawings, and it is because of the primeval feelings of the Europe of the day that Nancy was passed from power to power until the theater just fell apart from misuse.

Readers who know the city of Turin and its surrounding countryside will have recognized in Filippo Juvarra (1678-1736) a man who could make magic with pen, ink and paper and see to it that that magic turned into reality. The hunting lodge of Stupigli near Turin is so consummate an achievement that we find it hard to believe that Juvarra had no formal training in architecture. Whatever touched him touches us, and one of John McKendry's most signal achievements was the purchase in 1963 of an album of drawings by Juvarra that had been quite unknown until three years before.

Only one page from this album can be shown at a time, but the Met has whipped up a series of photographs that give an idea of the wit, the celebrity and the versatile ambition that were the mark of Juvarra in his 20's. He could design anything: a villa, a coat of arms, a clock, an urn, a sarcophagus. Of course he borrowed; but what he borrowed he made his own, with a quick light



Design for a palace facade by Giuseppe Jarnoni included in the exhibition called "Architectural Ornament Drawings" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

touch that conveys the exhilaration of youth and the conviction that he could do just about whatever he wanted to do.

The whole show stands for that kind of self-assurance. When Leonardo Marini designed a ceiling we feel that his hand was guided by an angel from heaven who didn't have too much up top but certainly knew how to draw. Even Canaletto—a stiff-jointed fellow, if ever there was one—drew near to rococo in the architectural fantasy that was one of Mr. Mayor's earliest purchases. An exception to all this is the grand and severe design by Carlo Fontana for the facade of SS. Faustino and Giovita in Rome; this plain-spoken sheet forms an ideal point of departure for the feast of wit and fancy that follows.

Among other exhibitions: Edward Avedisian (Robert Elkon Gallery, 1063 Madison Avenue at 81st Street, this is his 13th show at Mr. Elkon's); the man to run out a Not only do his pai (unframed, on canvas hangs on the wall like ened cowhide) have a forced fluency, but h moved into sculpture forms look like iron b tually are in Styrofoam. In formal terms the tures do not hang to very well, but Mr. Ave keeps the conversation with paint so a brushed and spattered, we never stop to ask tions. The subject mat his paintings has und metropolitain connot, and we are at liberty them in terms of town subway maps, urbanist tifs of all kinds, but again the seductive makes us sign up fo ride and not feel sold at the end of it. Th Feb. 4.

Korvette Earnings Climb Over 50% in Quarter

Korvettes Inc. one of New York's largest retailers and operators of stores in other cities, more than doubled its pretax earnings in the third quarter ended Nov. 30 to \$2.3 million from \$1.07 million in the like period of 1974. Sales rose 6 percent to \$182.1 million from \$171.7 million.

The parent company, the Arlen Realty and Development Corporation, reported net profits of \$124,000 in the third quarter against a loss of \$1.9 million in the 1974 quarter. The earnings were after losses from discontinued operations of \$420,000 and \$2.6 million, respectively. Revenues rose to \$223.3 million from \$207.2 million. Arlen's does not furnish post-tax earnings from Korvette.

ART

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Diverse Pictorial Eloquence of Motherwell

HILTON KRAMER
Forty-odd years ago, Robert Motherwell was one of the youngest members of the developing New York School—a painter, writer, and critic who was in-
fluential from the very beginning of the abstract expressionist movement, in formulating the ideas and attitudes that governed its artistic life. Today, at 60, he remains one of our most creative figures.

As an editor, he is responsible for the valuable, multi-volume "Documents of 20th Century Art" series published by the Viking Press, a series which eventually included his own selected essays, as well as a revised edition of his classic anthology, "The Dada Painters and Poets." This series, which has brought us many volumes by Picasso, Leger, Arp, Apollinaire, Moore and—its addition to Reinhold itself assures Motherwell a secure, if not a pre-eminent place in the art history of our time.

It is as a painter, of course, that Mr. Motherwell has made his primary claim to fame, and he now makes that claim with such energy and imagination as ever. His frequent exhibitions in recent years have shown him, indeed, to be at the height of his power. In his latest show—his last in New York—at Knoedler Contemporary Art, 19 East 70th Street, he is one of his best.

As always worked in a mode of pictorial meditation and commentary on the pictorial process, with a sense of sensuality more conscious than in his earlier work, he is one of the most accomplished of living artists. Other exhibitions this week include the following:
Gry Ditt (Pace, 32 East 57th Street); in his second one-



Robert Motherwell's "The Spanish Death" acrylic on canvas, at the Knoedler Contemporary Art Gallery.

Appropriately somber and austere in their black forms, these paintings strike the deepest tragic note to be found in Mr. Motherwell's work. To the three new paintings on this theme, all produced last year, the artist has now added an eloquent variation in the form of a bold black and white picture called "The Spanish Death." Of the 17 pictures in the exhibition, more than half are collages combined with painting. It is in the collage medium that Mr. Motherwell has always been most elegant. For it, he has reserved his most extravagant flights of color, and here again he easily seduces the eye with the splendor of his invention. Among the new collages are paintings called "Red R with Orange Stripes" as fine as anything he has ever done in this medium—a work that can stand beside the masterpieces of the genre.

Here, then is not only a strong and moving exhibition, but an impressive testimony to the creative continuity of a great career. Elsewhere in our culture, perhaps, F. Scott Fitzgerald's famous dictum about there being no second act in American life may sometimes hold true, but it certainly does not apply to Mr. Motherwell, who stands today—and not least of all on the basis of his new work—as one of the most accomplished of living artists.

man show in eNew York, this young California sculptor demonstrates once again that he is one of the most interesting artists of his generation. Two very large free-standing constructions continue in the mode of his first exhibition, and one of these—an untitled work of glass, metal and painted wood—is an especially impressive addition to the sculpture of geometrical construction. It would be surprising if this work did not very soon pass into a museum collection.

Most of the new work, however, consists of wall reliefs in a related geometrical style. In these, the rectangular forms of metal, glass and wood are placed on the wall in a more explicitly pictorial manner; at times, indeed, they seem to constitute the abstract equivalent of a still-life. Color plays a more of a role, though still a very discreet one, in these wall pieces, further emphasizing their pictorial quality.

If not for the horizontal bar, or railing, that "fastens" each work visually to the wall it occupies, at the same time that it articulates its three-dimensional character, the sculptural faculty would scarcely enter into our experience of these constructions. But they, too, add something sleek to the constructivist tradition.

Alfred Jensen (Pace, 32 East 57th Street); Mr. Jensen's paintings, while very handsome to look at, have always been something of a mystery. Apparently based

on meditations about metrical systems, they appeal to the eye on the basis of colorful gridlike patterns that resemble boards for games we have never heard of, and therefore do not understand.

Into these grids are introduced numbers, which are likewise handsome as visual forms but totally obscure in meaning. Does it matter that the conceptual scaffolding of the painting is nowhere made clear to the uninitiated viewer? Does the initiated viewer find something "deeper" in all this visual dazzle? Clearly, Mr. Jensen is the kind of abstract painter who feels a great need to have a definite, if hidden, subject for his work, but the work itself only succeeds in keeping that subject securely beyond our reach.

VanDeren Coke (Schoelkopf, 825 Madison Avenue at 69th Street); In this exhibition of photographs, consisting for the most part of unique prints, we are in a realm of poetic association and darkroom artifice. We meet the ghosts of many old photographs in the concrete particulars of Mr. Coke's new ones, for he adapts these old images to his own uses, making a new negative from an existing positive, and then subjecting the image to a "flashing" process similar to solarization.

The result is often a sleekly nostalgic, if somewhat eerie, combination of surrealism and old-photo-album art. We are certainly persuaded that the darkroom is a natural medium for the creation of surrealist incongruities.

There are many arresting images to be seen in this show—and one of the strongest is Mr. Coke's "Ambrotype of My Great-Grandfather" (1973), a gravure rather than a unique print—but one is nonetheless bothered by the thought that the basic objective here is lacking in a fresh idea. Are we now destined to see the entire history of surrealist art recreated in the darkroom?

Orange Juice Standards WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department says it is relaxing its orange juice standards effective Feb. 17 to permit use of a United States Grade A label on some juice that is too pale to qualify for an "A" rating at present. Thomas E. Crider, an official in the department's Agricultural Marketing Service, said, "The fact is, we have scientific data to show that there is no difference in nutritional value except in Vitamin C—which is greater in the paler juice."

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Books of The Times

Ode to the Chicago That Was

By PAUL GOLDBERGER

LOST CHICAGO, By David Lowe, 241 pp., illustrated. Houghton Mifflin, \$30.

Even the most chauvinistic New Yorkers are accustomed to conceding Chicago a firm, if grudging, respect so far as architecture is concerned. The Second City long ago earned the right to be considered America's first city of architecture, and from here, as our own legacy of buildings disappeared at a pace that seemed forever to be accelerating, Chicago with its plethora of buildings by Sullivan, Wright, Burnham and Root and Holabird and Roche seemed like the place that set the standard for treating architecture right.

Alas, it is not precisely so, and while it is of little comfort to the New Yorker to realize the Chicagoans have been as wonton in the destruction of their city as New Yorkers have been in the destruction of theirs, such is the case. David Lowe documents the Chicago that has disappeared in "Lost Chicago," an elaborate and handsome volume that is as much an ode to the city as it is a work about landmarks and their role in the urban fabric. But it serves well to remind us that the nation's architectural capital has been the scene of some of the most thoughtless and unnecessary acts of demolition committed anywhere in recent years.

Mr. Lowe has departed somewhat from the format of Nathan Silver's 1967 volume, "Lost New York," which was the general model for "Lost Chicago." Mr. Silver's book was essentially an essay on the role of architecture in a city, with New York's lost landmarks as a case history, whereas what Mr. Lowe has done is attempt to explain the city itself. It is a somewhat more ambitious assignment, and he does not entirely pull it off. But the result is, nonetheless, intelligent and immensely pleasurable to read.

Warm but Not Sappy

Mr. Lowe, now an editor here, is a third-generation Chicagoan, and his love for his native city is evident on every page of his book. His prose is rich and almost overflows into sentimentality, but he stops short every time and manages the difficult task of being warm without being sappy, loving without being infatuated. The text's chapters chronologically relate the history of the city, from its origins as a trading post to its growth as a national center of commerce to its more recent history, which Mr. Lowe chooses to see as a decline.

Mr. Lowe views Chicago as the ultimate American city and rightly observes that it, more than New York, was the great metropolis for Americans of the heartland. New York was a bit too foreign, a bit too sophisticated; Chicago was what their own cities would have had they grown as big. In an excellent chapter on the role of the railroads had in making Chicago, Mr. Lowe observes that "It was not of New York that the inhabitants of Peoria and Mattoon and Kokomo and Goshen and Cedar Rapids and Blooming Prairie thought when the cars went by at night, lit up, affording tantalizing glimpses of flashing silver and cut flowers and sparkling glasses of ice water. For nearly a century the trains would be a brilliant advertisement for Chicago, would draw to it like a moving magnet the young men and women of the towns and hamlets."

In between the chronological history chapters are portfolios of photographs of Chicago structures that have disappeared. There is some material that will be a surprise to readers not well acquainted with Chicago's history, such as the section on the Greek Revival buildings that filled the city before the great fire of 1871 and much that is familiar but of no less interest, such as sections on the great office buildings, houses and theaters of the city.

Chicago, like New York and most other American cities, has lost numerous examples of decent, if not distinguished, 19th-century and 20th-century structures. Often this has been inevitable, and often the old buildings went to make way for something equally good in their place. For this reason much of what Mr. Lowe includes, while disappointing, is not shocking. But there are a few real pains to be felt here as well, such as Henry Ives Cobb's great Federal Building of the 1890's, an elaborate classical jumble with a truly noble 300-foot-high rotunda, demolished in 1965-66, and Louis Sullivan's Stock Exchange of 1894, a masterpiece of the Chicago School and thus a vital building in terms of the history of American skyscraper architecture, demolished in 1972. (The loss of the Stock Exchange is particularly regrettable since it was a case of real-estate greed, pure and simple. It happened too late for inclusion in Mr. Lowe's book, but not long ago the skyscraper that was built on the site of the "economically unviable" Stock Exchange went bankrupt.)

Romantic Visions

Mr. Lowe devotes a chapter to the Chicago School, and here, unfortunately, he gets somewhat carried away by his romantic visions. He sees the modern architects of Chicago—Louis Sullivan, Dankmar Adler, John Wellborn Root and others—as the carriers of that new, pioneering, profoundly American spirit that was Chicago. There is much truth to that view; the problem is in how the author tries to explain away the failure of the Chicago School to dominate American architecture.

Chicago modernism was eclipsed by the wave of interest in the Beaux Arts and in historicism in general that followed the spectacularly successful World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, the famous "white city" of classically inspired architecture. To Mr. Lowe the Beaux Arts architects are the villains, crushing the Chicago spirit and, as Sullivan wrote, setting back American architecture 50 years. The author notes that most of the architects of the Exposition were Easterners, aided and abetted by Chicago's architectural entrepreneur Daniel Burnham, a figure who was nowhere nearly so simple as Mr. Lowe makes him out to have been. At one point Mr. Lowe comes right out and tells us that Chicago was destroyed by New York, the nation's esthetic arbiter: "Its architecture had already been dealt a fatal blow by the Atlantic coast's Beaux Artistes."

The author never seems to consider that Chicago was as much a victim of its own success as anything else. In its heyday it was young, not too large, and still, for all of its big-time qualities, essentially a prairie city that could indeed yield creative mavericks like Sullivan and Wright. The newer Chicago, the corporate Chicago, came not from New York but from the city's own success—as it grew, it inevitably lost much of that frontier spirit that had made it tough, and it came to generate from within some of the effete characteristics of older, bigger places like New York. Mr. Lowe's belief that Chicago is lost leads him to ignore the importance of Chicago's recent architectural history, made vital by such figures as Mies van der Rohe, Bertrand Goldberg and the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. For ironically, in spite of the foolish destruction of so much of what made it great, Chicago remains a deeply exciting, moving city.

It is understandable that a book that exists to talk about the past should ignore the present—but the limitation is sad as well, for this book comes so close to working as a real history. It is just one that stops abruptly, at just the point where Mr. Lowe's romantic vision pales.

Joanne Chesimard Is Acquitted In Robbery of a Bank in Queens

Joanne D. Chesimard, who has been called the "soul" of the Black Liberation Army, was acquitted yesterday of participating in a \$7,700 armed robbery of a Queens branch of the Bankers Trust Company on Aug. 23, 1971.

It was the third acquittal for the 27-year-old Miss Chesimard. She won her first one on charges of taking part in a bank robbery in the Bronx in 1972. Then, late last year, she was acquitted in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn on a kidnapping charge. But Miss Chesimard did not go free yesterday when the Federal jury of seven women and five men acquitted her after seven hours of deliberation. She was sent to Rikers Island, from which she is expected to be transferred next week to Middlesex County, N.J., to face a murder charge. She is accused in the killing of a New Jersey state trooper during a shootout on the New Jersey Turnpike on May 2, 1970.

Miss Chesimard also faces a murder charge in Brooklyn. According to a spokesman for District Attorney Eugene Gold, she was one of a group of persons that held up a social club at 1510 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Jan. 2, 1977. A man named Richard Nelson was killed during the holdup.

Supporters who jammed the courtroom in Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday broke into cheers and applause when the verdict was announced. Miss Chesimard clutched the arm of her lawyer, Stanley Cohen, then turned to the crowd and called out, "I love you all." Shortly after deliberations began at 6 P.M. Thursday, the jury asked to see all the photographic exhibits taken from pictures made by surveillance cameras during the robbery at the Bankers Trust branch at 77-01 31st Avenue in Jackson Heights on Aug. 23, 1971.

Four of the six persons who allegedly participated in the holdup were shown on the photographs. The prosecutor, Paul

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Senate Unit Sets Hearings On Intelligence Legislation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, announced today that the Senate Government Operations Committee would begin hearings next Wednesday on legislation to reform and control the United States intelligence community.

The committee has set aside eight days for the hearings. The lead-off witnesses will be Senator Frank Church, democrat of Idaho, chairman of the

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and two other members of the special panel, Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, and Howard H. Baker Jr., republican of Tennessee.

The Church committee, which has been exchanging ideas with the White House on reform legislation, is still drafting its legislative proposals.

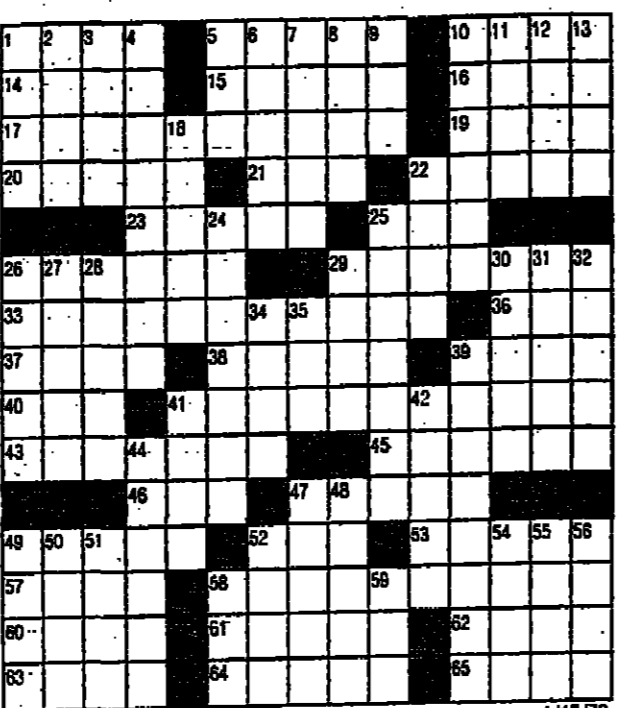
Committee sources said they expected a recommendation to create a new mechanism for overseeing the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence units of the Federal Government.

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Edited by WILL WENG

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5 Do the Greina
10 Exchange
14 Way off
15 Carpenter's joint
16 Window feature
17 Cruellers
19 Maintain
20 Caesar's ditch
21 Determined
22 Gangs
23 Restless
25 Write hastily, with "down"
26 Moroccan port
28 Police officer of India
33 Do a Shakespearean bit
36 Call—day
37 Caen's neighbor
38 Internal sense-datum
39 From—
40 Greek vowel
41 Retail container
43 Played a bigle
45 Bestows praise
46 Settled
47 Large book
49 Mecca's region
52 Tome; Abb.
53 Olive browns
57 Caesar's wife
58 Large salamander
60 Enos's prop
61 Nostalgic film or record
62 O.T. book
63 Vous
64 — up (fills the tank)
65 Desires
DOWN
1 Fish-landing hook
2 Hairo
3 "— out"
4 Fortified settlement
5 Common abbr.
6 Hold back
7 In tune
8 Man of letters
9 Naval officer; Abb.
10 Herot's land
11 Whitecap
12 Once more
13 Staff; Abb.
18 Bayonet plant
22 Appear
24 Lawn game
25 Shameless woman
26 Plus item
27 Reached
28 — a-Dale
29 Leave in the lurch
30 Likewise
31 Eniwetok, e.g.
32 Levels
34 Type-metal space
35 Nasser's creation
39 Legal expert
41 Interrogate
42 Chemical compound
44 Dazzling reflections
47 Collapses
48 Kukla's friend
49 Cronyn
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52 Southern constellation
54 Roofing tool
55 City on the Aare
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Mission to Moscow

The decision to have Secretary Kissinger visit Moscow next week to seek a breakthrough in the deadlocked strategic arms limitations talks (SALT II), despite the fast-deteriorating Angola situation, is soundly based. While strains on any front must unavoidably hinder negotiations on other issues, the mutual Soviet-American interest in dampening down the nuclear arms race separates it from all other aspects of their limited adversary relationship.

"We have never considered the limitation of strategic arms as a favor we grant to the Soviet Union, to be turned on and off according to the ebb and flow of our relations," Mr. Kissinger said Wednesday. This was an admonition to such Administration critics as Ronald Reagan; but the more important question is how far the Ford Administration—and the Brezhnev Administration in Moscow—are prepared to challenge their military advisers in curbing the buildup of new nuclear weapons.

The irony in the SALT II deadlock is that it concerns two weapons of secondary importance and yet threatens the vital limitations on the primary weapons of destruction that were agreed in principle at Vladivostok in November 1974.

The Vladivostok accord would limit the strategic ballistic missiles that could destroy both countries in 40 minutes. The Soviet Backfire bomber and American cruise missile that have taken center stage in the recent SALT controversy are slow, subsonic delivery systems that, under any realistic agreement, would only add marginally to the overkill both sides already possess.

Most important, both Backfire and the cruise missile are second-strike rather than "first-strike" weapons, since they would take hours to arrive on target, giving far too much warning to be used in a pre-emptive blow. The Vladivostok agreement places ceilings that are much too high on potential first-strike weapons—limiting MIRV multiple warhead missiles to 1,320 and other strategic missiles and bombers to an additional 1,080—but the hope is that these ceilings subsequently can be reduced.

A reduction of the MIRVed missiles, to 900 or less, with half of them deployed at sea would head off for a very long time the possibility of either side acquiring a credible first-strike capability against the land-based forces of the other. It would also head off the critical danger of "crisis instability," the danger that either side would be tempted to shoot first in a crisis for fear of the theoretical advantage the other might gain if it sought to destroy the bulk of the adversary's land-based forces with a small portion of its own multiple warhead missiles.

The effort to consolidate the Vladivostok agreement and to proceed to such reductions must not be permitted to break down in the dispute over the Backfire bomber and the cruise missile. There are many ways to limit both these new weapons to a level that would not substantially affect the stability of the nuclear balance. The best way would be to ban them both.

Short of that, limits on numbers and range can be imposed that would head off a major addition to strategic capability. This, undoubtedly, is the route the Brezhnev-Kissinger talks will take, since neither Government evidently is prepared to challenge its military completely.

An imperfect agreement, however, will be better than none, if it includes—or even keeps the way open for—the vital reduction in ceilings on first-strike weapons to which both sides are committed in principle by the Vladivostok accords.

Free Speech . . .

In a democratic society, one of the principal purposes of government is to provide a framework of elementary fairness within which each citizen can make use of his rights and liberties and not pre-empt or unduly infringe upon those of other citizens. The exercise of this governmental power inevitably requires the careful drawing of distinctions and the taking of some risks.

The Supreme Court has unanimously decided that the Legislature of this state overstepped the bounds of its authority when it authorized a fair campaign practices code that forbids a candidate to level racial attacks on another candidate or to misrepresent deliberately the qualifications of a political opponent. A lower court ruling was permitted to stand that held these prohibitions to be too deep an intrusion into the sanctuary of free speech, an area specially protected by the First Amendment.

It would be erroneous to read into the Court's action any necessary implications for its forthcoming decision on the constitutionality of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974 that set up a system of public financing for Presidential candidates and established limits on spending by candidates and on contributions by private citizens. Opponents of this fundamental reform contend that these limits on spending and on contributions are, in effect, limits on free speech and therefore are also unconstitutional violations of the First Amendment.

... Money Talks

But is money the equivalent of speech? This seems a careless equation. There are many political uses of money that are already outlawed. The buying and selling of votes has long been illegal. It is clearly an illegal "corrupt practice" to give or receive money in exchange for an ambassadorship or any other Federal office.

The old limit of \$5,000 on contributions to a Federal campaign—a limit that had existed for decades—was never successfully challenged in the courts, perhaps

because contributions to multiply dummy committees made evasion easy. The constitutional issue was raised only when it appeared that the new law would have to be taken seriously.

When one man can contribute \$2 million to a Presidential campaign, he is obviously buying political influence and access of a kind that is not available to his fellow citizen who can only contribute \$10. In trying to restrain this unwanted intrusion of private financial power into the political arena where every citizen should be equal, Congress drew the lines at \$1,000 for a contribution to a particular campaign and \$25,000 as the over-all limit on contributions to various Federal campaigns by one person. It is difficult to see how such reasonable limits curb any wealthy person's right of free speech. It is his checkbook and not his tongue that has been restrained.

Putting Families First

Despite a rising divorce rate and other evidence of trouble, the family remains society's most basic and most cherished institution. One recent survey showed that among people 30 and over, 87 percent still choose "a happy family life" as their most important goal.

Yet other social institutions sometimes frame their own policies as if family relationships counted for very little. It is therefore refreshing when a Presidential candidate—Sargent Shriver—makes the strengthening of families a major theme of his campaign.

In a wide-ranging policy paper released this week, Mr. Shriver offered many suggestions, both large and small, for ways in which government can help strengthen families. He would extend the child-care tax-deduction to those who care for their own children. The child-care deduction, he points out, is now available only when both parents work outside the home and when the children are placed in a day care center or are cared for by a person unrelated to the family. Why, Mr. Shriver rightly asks, should tax rules "penalize those who try to keep parenting within the family?"

Social Security likewise discriminates against the parent—usually but not necessarily the mother—who chooses to be a full-time homemaker and care for small children. The parent who decides to work in this way not only receives no wages but also fails to accumulate Social Security benefits. Mr. Shriver proposes that women who choose to stay with their own children could accumulate credits toward later Social Security benefits for their baby-raising and homemaking years.

Mr. Shriver also urges the Federal Government to set an example for private industry by experimenting with part-time jobs and flexible working hours, thereby allowing parents who work greater leeway in coping with their family responsibilities.

The Wrong Platform

After sentencing Sara Jane Moore to life imprisonment for the attempted murder of President Ford, Federal District Judge Samuel Conti told the convicted woman: "You wouldn't be standing before me if we had an effective capital punishment law. The one thing people care about is their skin."

We believe the judge was wrong on two counts. His hypothesis, presented as a factual statement, that the death penalty would deter persons of Miss Moore's bent from resorting to acts of violence cannot be substantiated by either history or psychology. It is as misleading as the judge's broad accusation that "the permissive society" is the basic cause of such assassination attempts. Judge Conti did little to enhance respect for the bench by using the courtroom as a platform from which to advocate his personal views about the death penalty.

A more pertinent lesson from Miss Moore's despicable act can be drawn from the fact that a person of her instability could have been employed by officers of the law. Miss Moore had a long record as informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other police agencies. The very day before she fired a shot at the President, she had tried to introduce a Treasury agent to the gun dealer from whom she had bought the weapon used in the assassination attempt.

Experience shows that police spies are frequently involved in extreme crimes against society. Recent examples, in addition to Miss Moore, include Lee Harvey Oswald, who was charged with the assassination of President Kennedy; Jack Ruby, who murdered Oswald; and Donald DeFreeze, who masterminded the lethal forays of the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army before he died in a shootout with the police.

We are not prepared to cloak the unprovable in the same mantle of certainty with which Judge Conti presents his theories. But it seems reasonable to believe that the nation's safety has far less to gain from capital punishment than from a law-enforcement apparatus that understands the danger of inflaming the sick fantasies of ideological drifters by encouraging them to become double-agents for and against the law.

Independent Judge

Governor Carey has acted with commendable speed in designating a new judge to preside over cases brought by Special Prosecutor Nadjari in the state's investigation into corruption in the New York City criminal justice system.

Supreme Court Justice Leonard H. Sandler seems likely to bring to his demanding new assignment the qualities of independence that distinguished his predecessor, the late John M. Murtagh. His absence of ties to the Democratic Party machines in Manhattan and the Bronx strengthens the hope that he will act with total impartiality in proceedings vital to the restoration of public confidence in the state's judicial and political processes.

Letters to the Editor

Youth Crime: Back to 'Painful Punishment' Nadjari's 'Offense'

To the Editor:
The Jan. 9 letters columns contained a moving plea from a mother whose eighteen-year-old daughter was killed when her bicycle was stolen in Central Park by a fifteen-year-old with a golf club. The young killer was sentenced to eighteen months in an unlocked rehabilitation center. The mother asked, "Can't we devise more effective deterrents?" The answer, is, "Of course!" The issue is, "Will we carry them out?"

Over the past twenty to thirty years, we have lessened the penalties imposed on young delinquents and seen a steady across-the-board rise in living standards. Despite these ameliorative factors, youth crime has steadily increased.

We might develop some historical perspective on this problem and recognize that rehabilitation and economic prosperity are only modest preventative of crime. For most of human history—as David Rothman demonstrated in "The Discovery of the Asylum"—the principal technique of crime prevention was simple and direct deterrence, a socially sanctioned retaliation. The criminal was discovered, tried and convicted. Then there was a brief, painful physical or economic punishment—a fine, a public lashing or time in the stocks—after which he was released to return to society.

The prison was "invented" partly by eighteenth-century American reformers, to help remake criminals into better men through "scientific" institutional controls. But as we have seen, the very expensive process of imprisonment also brings together a group of men who simply learn how to be better—and worse—criminals. That is one reason we have such severe recidivism.

It would save society a great deal



S. HARRIS

of money, and it might well deter and reconstruct more young criminals, if we judiciously revived corporal punishment as a partial answer. If we are afraid to incarcerate a murderer or a bike thief, perhaps we could find the determination to put him in the public stocks for ten days or subject him to a number of lashes.

In other words, society should make it clear that someone who is convicted of a crime—even if he has a "concerned family"—will suffer a significant, publicly sanctioned, brief and painful punishment. Of course, some may say, "You are proposing to brutalize the young." But as the crime rates show, the current process, which downplays corporal punishment more than ever before in our history, only encourages the young to brutalize each other. Maybe our legal systems and punishments should become more unequivocally pro-victim.

EDWARD WYNNE
Assoc. Professor, College of Education
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
Chicago, Jan. 10, 1976

A Case for the SST

To the Editor:
The highly emotional language used by the anti-Concorde lobby is misleading so many people that it really should be put in more realistic terms, and stated more fairly.

The oft-quoted 100 percent increase in noise is a very biased way of saying it has a three-decibel increase. Three decibels has always been agreed in audio circles as the minimum change that can be perceived (of any sound), when an instantaneous change is made. If there is a break between the two sound levels it is unusual for anybody to be able to identify whether the louder one or quieter one is on.

This was confirmed recently in Concorde's case when it was at London airport. When the publicized 11 A.M. take-off was unknowingly changed, all the complaining letters still spoke of the "ear-shattering" 11 A.M. take-off. The actual take-off went unnoticed.

DEREK HOWELL
New York, Jan. 13, 1976

To Study in Poland

To the Editor:
Those who go abroad with the weighty baggage of ignorance regarding their own society and ideological preconceptions of foreign societies are likely to return with their baggage never unpacked. To judge by his Jan. 6 Op-Ed article, this was the case with Noel Perrin.

Professor Perrin seems not to have understood that the bonus points added to the scores of Polish university applicants from disadvantaged groups are not the same as subtractions from the scores of more privileged aspirants. Surely such an "affirmative action" program should not have come as a shock to an American professor. Moreover, as a well-informed citizen, Professor Perrin is undoubtedly aware that civil service examinations in this country accord preferences to veterans and the disabled.

While different in the extent of its application, the principle in the Polish and American cases is identical: The promotion of social equality may require a degree of legal inequality. Professor Perrin, however, seems to have been far too preoccupied with the "small cold eyes" of a Communist bureaucrat to distinguish the substance of democracy from its procedures.

(Asst. Prof.) JAY L. KAPLAN
Political Science, State University
Geneseo, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1976

Metric Vanguard

To the Editor:
We of the left-handed persuasion may now add to the list of everyday accommodations to the right. Recently I replaced a Pyrex two-cup measuring pitcher. As has been my practice these many years, I held same in my right hand, poured with my left and held the pitcher at eye level. Then

did my wondering eyes perceive that I had poured something less than 1/2 liter or 225 milliliters. There on the opposite side, however, for all the right to read, were my old friends the cup and the ounce.

When all our recipes and cookbooks are revised and printed in metric, I shall no doubt be the first on my street to have mastered the conversion. In the meantime, I am considering some form of rehabilitation.

KAY HASTINGS
Smithtown, L.I., Jan. 8, 1976

Impedient Interest Rates

To the Editor:
Something should be done about the fact that high interest rates discourage equity investments as the average return on a good common stock, real estate or a good business investment does not exceed 9 to 10 percent a year. For the last several years investors have been able to obtain 9 or 10 percent on "safe" bonds, mortgages and even reasonably safe tax-exempt state and municipal bonds.

Accordingly, investment is discouraged and the capitalistic system is slowed down. Germany and Switzerland have both lowered their basic interest rates substantially below our 9 or 10 percent rate, primarily to encourage investment and at the same time to slow down the accumulation of wealth, which we have offset by excessive inflation.

The Federal Reserve should bring down interest rates (it can more or less manipulate rates any way it wishes). In effect this would lessen inflation and at the same time stimulate business, both of which tend to improve our economy.

WALTER L. ROTHSCHILD
New York, Jan. 7, 1976

Consumer Aid, Administration Style

To the Editor:
The need for a Federal agency for consumer advocacy becomes even more imperative with the recent appointment of Joan Braden to a newly created \$37,500-a-year job as "coordinator of consumer affairs" for the State Department. The appointee was described by The Times as "a friend of Vice President Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger."

The Braden appointment and the way it was made smacks of a cynical manipulation of the demand for an agency to serve as consumer advocate in Government. In the last session of Congress, the persistent outcry for such an agency finally culminated in passage by both houses of Congress of legislation creating the Agency for Consumer Advocacy. The President's announcement that he would veto the legislation was followed by a directive that each executive department and agency prepare "consumer representa-

Nadjari's 'Offense'

To the Editor:
It should be evident to familiar with the requirement Fourteenth Amendment with to fair trial and due process in justice that Governor Carey "supersede" his pending order against Prosecutor Nadjari, less of the merit of the complaint, Mr. Nadjari has, by indictment reported in The Times for convicted himself of the of subversion of constitutional it

If Mr. Cunningham is truly Mr. Nadjari's charges, his go has been besmirched beyond redemption by reckless statements if made with knowledge that the be publicized, if Mr. Cunningham on even one count—Nadjari has the evidence—the step beyond repair by deliberate, fully generated invidious publicity, if Mr. Cunningham's go established by evidence now prosecutor's hands, the latter in the Fifth Amendment (applicable to state action by it teenth) by a grand-jury subpoenaing to extort such evidence.

The Federal principle that a tor may strike hard blows, but ones, has long since been a law of the states, made so by generation of the Fourteenth, ment since the 1920's.

On the basis of Mr. Nadjari conduct in using his right to a motion to quash as a ptry his case and convict his de in the newspapers, those de and attached to the principle Constitution should ask formi Lefkowitz to take action aga Nadjari now.

HOWARD N
New York, Jan.

How to Pick a Judge

To the Editor:
If one thing is clear from jari-Carey-Cunningham's con- over allegations of the "s judicial offices, it is that our method of selecting judges is need of reform.

The nature of the elective turns most judicial nominatic appointments by political pars. The electorate is invariably with either a ballot too coit allow intelligent voting or t absence of choice as a result c endorsement deals, allowing t political parties to divide th among themselves.

Regardless of the outcome "Nadjari affair," our represe in Albany should finally addr fundamental issue by establi system for the selection of purely on the basis of merit.

GARY H. S
Executive Director, Citizen
New York, Jan.

Bicyclists vs. Pedestria

To the Editor:
Though, as described in Leeds letter of Dec. 26, bicycli be at a disadvantage vis-a-vis ular traffic because of light the solution of treating bicyc quasi-pedestrians is a cure wor the disease.

As one who has almost be over twice by bicyclists while walking, lawfully crossing a o street, I have no sympathy w cists who want to ride the oth If that were ever to be per cyclists would wind up having licensed and insured so that the indemnify those they injured lisions with pedestrians.

ELEN M.
New York, Jan. 1

The New York Times Company
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tion plans." These "plans" w provide procedures by which ct ers could "participate and tively represented in the Govern decision-making process."

The State Department's high-addition to the Federal budget ments its "plan." It can be cri for several reasons:

1. The appointment was mac fore the first (let alone the numerous regional meetings call the Administration, and widely lized by it, to obtain public con and suggestions on the so-called sumer representation plans, incl the State Department plan.

2. The appointee is without dentials in the consumer area, b known experience in consumer either paid or volunteer, and has onstrated no prior compitmer the consumer interest.

3. The appointment was made out any consultation with cons groups or the public, or any opp nity for prior comment.

If the present course is follc the Administration's ponderous t to substitute those "plans" for much-needed Agency for Cons Advocacy may well turn out to be more than gifts of jobs to those friendships in high places. This "implementation" tells us what t plans mean to the Administration what they portend for the consu.

The Braden appointment reaff the importance of maintaining fight for the consumer legisla passed by Congress. We now hav foretaste of the kind of participa the Administration has in store for consumer if the Agency for Consu Advocacy bill does not become law.

RHODA H. KARPAT
Exec. Director, Consumers' Uo
Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1976

Editor

Nadjar's Eurofun With the C.I.A.

By Russell Baker

To the Editor: It should be familiar with the Fourteenth Amendment to fair trial and justice that...

If Mr. Conroy's names, home addresses and Mr. Nadjar's... has been... France and England raises...

Nadjar has the eye who believes in the First Amendment... can argue plausibly beyond repair...

On the basis of this newspaper, Liberation, conducted in using... into sophistry to explain why...

How to Pick a Spy

To the Editor: If one thing is clear, it is that the world's most public C.I.A. Not for nothing is it...

OBSERVER

The name of the man seems to have only small... value. A Frenchman can now, at...

Regardless of the... under deeper cover, which... but not a calamity...

is swarming with people... addresses and phone numbers... would much prefer to the...

Most of these people live... just as deep as the average... in Paris, hiding behind...

paper that tells you how to... K.G.B. man at home on Saturday has an equal obligation to...

State and the president of the... utility. These people are... to be public servants...

of privacy can hardly draw... in their favor simply because... not happen to be Soviet spies...

scarcely conceive of circumstances in which I would want to call... spy, or go knocking at his...

is acceptable under the... endment—which is not widely... in Europe, unfortunately...

'Sick Members of Society' and Housing Failures

By Eugene J. Morris

Articles about "slum lords" and housing scandals sharply emphasize the propensity of the news media to trot out the usual whipping boys...

The media never mention the true victims—the people for whom housing programs are fashioned who are historically and overwhelmingly responsible for their failure.

They are not of any one race, religion or ethnic background but draw their numbers from all groups. Irrespective of who they are or where they come from, they are the ones responsible for crime, vandalism, juvenile delinquency, etc.

Articles speak of the Federal Housing and Urban Development Section 235 housing-financing mechanism and the failure to realize the high hopes held for it when it was first enacted in 1966 as part of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program.

The program permits the Federal Government to insure mortgage loans on one-family homes, and subsidizes the interest rate down to one percent. It enables low-income families, usually "small dwellers," to buy their own homes for a "small down" payment (around \$200) and low carrying charges commensurate with welfare allowances or low earnings.

Hundreds of thousands of these homes were rehabilitated and sold to poor families throughout the country—the program had relatively little impact in New York City where its companion 236 program, aimed at multifamily housing, was more widely used.

We were at least to have a program that would provide a real incentive for the poor to upgrade their living conditions and, through pride of ownership, maintain them properly.

PARIS—The current Angolan crisis is symptomatic of a deteriorating over-all relationship among the great international powers. For a time during the latter days of the Nixon Administration, this was often referred to as a pentagonal relationship...

The United States, with Secretary Kissinger steering and President Nixon laying out the course, broke the icepack by establishing a connection with China and then moving to Moscow through the Asian backdoor.

This move succeeded because both Peking and Moscow favored it, each fearing the other and yet wishing to reduce ever-rising arms expenditures. In the ensuing situation, everyone initially thought along pentagonal lines.

These complicated, intricate interrelationships between Washington, Moscow and Peking plus that economic giant, Japan, and what appeared to be a rising factor in the West, a European Community growing more unified and therefore more important.

As a consequence, world relationships remain primarily dependent upon the degree of cooperation that may be expected between Moscow and Washington with Peking only a background factor.

Last year Leonid Brezhnev advised the U.S.A., Britain and France that the Soviet Union was in no sense worried about possible Chinese hostility now but that at this century's end China would be formidable. He suggested a more cooperative Soviet-Western relationship, thereby avoiding the chance that Peking, backed by the third world, might threaten both

positive and Combustible Act, an Environmental Pesticide Act, a Water Pollution Control Act, a Consumer Product Safety Act, and an Occupational Safety and Health Act.

And with these came a spate of regulations. For a time, regulators served their purpose. They alerted us to the inherent dangers when we ignore environmental considerations. They directed business, industry and the public toward goals and standards that would preserve the complex relationship in nature.



A. Paul Weber

gradually making inroads into the slums. Well, it just didn't work out that way.

In most cases, the houses quickly fell into disrepair or were deliberately vandalized and payments were not met, resulting in foreclosure and even-

tual take-over by the Federal Government under its mortgage insurance commitment.

The concept, originally praised as a new departure in social engineering of housing for the poor that would expose red-lining by banks—refusal to

make mortgage loans in certain areas—as a baneful practice, resulted in a debacle. The Government lost billions of dollars and now owns vast numbers of empty, dilapidated and vandalized buildings or vacant lots where the buildings were torn down as public

Brezhnev's 'Cruise' to China

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By C. L. Sulzberger

Russia and the West in another generation.

Addressing himself to the United States, Mr. Brezhnev said the first step must be fuller and speedier arms limitation. He urged an accord terminating the stalled SALT II talks by the end of October, 1975, and proposed this should be followed by a general disarmament conference.

The Soviet boss insisted it was urgently necessary to reduce military expenditures and that an agreement must be worked out "soon." If not, he warned, Moscow had only one obvious alternative: restoring the old alliance with China after Mao.

Almost three months have elapsed beyond the original deadline Mr. Brezhnev wished to meet but there is little sign of anything approaching an easing of tension. Soviet aggression in Africa is aimed against

Chinese influence just as much as against the West's. Nevertheless, it is certainly diminishing United States prestige among those third-world nations which admire strength.

Yet, Moscow itself is hooked by its own efforts to move more speedily on another SALT agreement because of its profound fears of the latest U.S. military trump, the low-flying but almost invulnerable, relatively cheap and amazingly accurate "cruise" missile. There is nothing like this in the Soviet ordnance stockpile nor is there likely to be for years.

The question inferentially posed is whether Washington would severely restrict the "cruise" for the sake of an accord that might otherwise be disadvantageous, and thereby avoid the suggested menace of a new Soviet pact with post-Mao China. This question did not seem moot until last month. However, when Peking released a Soviet helicopter crew held more than two years and accepted Moscow's version of how they strayed into China (thus eating its own pre-

hazards or were just burned down.

In evaluating the disaster news-media reports stress the inefficiency of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and its failure to properly supervise crooked real estate operators who rehabilitated and sold the houses and the greed of lending institutions who financed the houses, without a word about the people who bought them, as if the buyers were paragons of virtue, innocent victims of profit-seeking entrepreneurs.

But even if it had been run with maximum efficiency, with no dishonesty or excess profit-taking at all, the program would, nevertheless, have collapsed because of the people who bought and lived in the housing.

Of course, a large number of the houses are well-maintained with payments kept up to date, but the program has established that the hard-core, multiproblem family cannot be helped by such outside assistance. Their problems go much deeper than that.

To be sure, programs like this are worthwhile. They contribute to upgrading families capable of it and have a beneficial impact over the long pull. But realism about the magnitude of the problems does not support excessive expectations.

Under these circumstances when lending institutions redline an area containing an excessive number of multiproblem families, they are justified in doing so to avoid risking their stockholders' and depositors' money. Only government can assume this risk since it is a public problem and unfeasible for private enterprise.

Some day, maybe only in the distant future, our knowledge of the chemistry of the human brain, glands, nervous system, etc. will enable us to treat these sick members of society, but we certainly do not know enough yet. At least, one thing is certain: We cannot deal with these deep-seated human problems by enacting superficial programs like Section 235 and putting the blame on scapegoats.

Eugene J. Morris is a New York lawyer.

Wherein It Is Argued That Regulators Are Threatening and Inhibiting Science

By Etcyl H. Blair

decisions must be made under the harsh public spotlight.

Yet during the last five years the monumental decisions about the environment were not made after lengthy rational discussions. Regulators, accountable to no one, adopted a sudden crisis mentality.

As a result, a series of questionable restrictions have had unfavorable impacts on American workers, in terms of lost job opportunities, on consumers, in terms of higher costs and fewer choices, and on scientists, in terms of lost incentive and lost confidence.

Additionally, this wave of regulation now threatens to impair the spirit and ability of American scientists trying to provide us with the means of coping with a planet increasingly depleted of resources. Indeed, the majority of scientists feel inhibited because they have been removed from an advisory role and relegated to the role of data-gatherers.

The chemical industry, for further example, today faces further regula-

tion in the form of restrictions on the marketing of new products that might potentially be toxic. If the proposed Toxic Substances Control Act passes both houses of Congress, there is no doubt this would severely damage and possibly cripple America's chemical industry.

In its language, an administrator would be given near-dictatorial authority over the introduction of new chemical products—that is, he or she could decide arbitrarily to ban a product or close a plant without any scientific determination that an actual hazard existed. In brief, guilt is presumed and the defendant sentenced before any trial takes place.

And again, such regulation removes the chemist-scientist from the decision-making process concerning the social benefits and costs of any chemical. He becomes a mere paper shuffler.

We in the chemical industry share public concern for the long-term effects of our products because we, as individuals, would be subject to the development of any hazard. Seventeen chemical companies have formed the

vious words) a new factor was introduced.

Today, therefore, a new diplomatic situation exists. Moscow isn't scared of China now, but Peking remains terrified of Russia and continually urges the West to stay strong. Yet Moscow does admit it is deeply worried about China 25 years hence and suggests an arms accord now to head off an ultimate Chinese threat.

The Kremlin nevertheless seems unwilling to pay the price of accepting unrestricted "cruise" missiles in the U.S. strategic stockpile. If we won't scrap "cruise," it implies, Moscow may have to scrap détente.

Is this bluff? Even if it is a serious Soviet intention, would Peking accept such a deal? And on what, if any, terms? Would the West be more weakened by yielding to Mr. Brezhnev's demands on the "cruise" or by gambling that he can't get a deal with Peking, even if he seeks one? This is the paramount question in today's diplomatic poker game and the crux of the discussions Mr. Kissinger will have next week in Moscow.

Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology to further study commodity chemicals, the basic building blocks of our industry. This organization will emphasize the development of new methods of safety evaluation and make these studies available to all.

Recognizing that the scientist has a role not only in developing and perfecting technological innovations, but also in deciding their place in our lives, is the first step toward restoring science to a place of leadership in our society.

Regulators must refrain from compulsively writing rules and regulations, and from enforcing them whether they are workable or unworkable, necessary or unnecessary.

Only then will scientists be able to face the problems of finding alternate energy sources, providing more food from less land and allowing our civilization to grow without upsetting the fragile balance of nature.

Etcyl H. Blair is director of health and environmental research of Dow Chemical USA.

Miss Hearst Loses Fight To Avoid Psychiatric Talk

By WALLACE TURNER

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16—Miss Hearst will not deny taking part in the robbery of the a Federal judge today in an attempt to bar a Boston psychiatrist from examining her further in preparation for her testimony as a Government witness in her trial for bank robbery, which begins Jan. 28.

The 21-year-old woman and Jbert Johnson, one of her lawyers, had testified under oath that they disrupted and terminated her interview with Dr. Larry Kozol on Jan. 7 because Miss Hearst was upset by the doctor's questions and by her belief that he did not believe her answers.

If this was so, the defense did not show it, Federal District Judge Oliver J. Carter said in an order issued today. The order almost a full court day of testimony in which Miss Hearst's account was contradicted by everyone but Mr. Johnson.

"At most, the record establishes that at the particular time of her interview with Dr. Kozol, the defendant was not in the proper frame of mind to submit herself to further psychiatric questioning and that the wisest course of action or all concerned would have been to postpone the interview to another day," the judge said.

F. Lee Bailey, Miss Hearst's chief defense counsel, had argued that Dr. Kozol should be barred from resuming the examination. A letter was produced from Miss Hearst's private psychiatrist that said Dr. Kozol's examination had been injurious to her physical and mental health.

Not Found Unprofessional Judge Carter said the Government has a right to its own experts, just as the defense does. He said it had not been shown that "Dr. Kozol was oppressive or otherwise unprofessional in his treatment of the defendant."

"It is ordered that the defendant be required to submit to interviews with Dr. Kozol," the judge said.

Judge Carter warned that if Miss Hearst does not cooperate with psychiatrists for the government, he would not hesitate "to levy appropriate sanctions," including "the exclusion of testimony of any expert witness offered by the defendant in the issue of her mental state."

This could radically change what has been the standard procedure by Mr. Dailey. The Boston lawyer has said that

in an interview that he could conceive of himself doing what Dr. Kozol apparently had done—conduct what psychiatrists call a stress interview.

The psychiatrist, who asked that his name not be used, said that he suspected Dr. Kozol had used the technique to gain as much information as possible in a limited time.

In carrying out a stress interview, a psychiatrist does not use physical force or appear aggressive or ungentlemanly. Instead, the psychiatrist probes gently into an area that can arouse the patient's anxieties. The psychiatrist, taking his cue from what the patient has said, asks the individual to tell more. The psychiatrist does not switch subjects when he detects a sensitive area.

Technique Can Be Disturbing The technique can be extremely disturbing to a patient, creating so much anxiety that the patient's emotions can be veered in many directions, one of which is against the questioning psychiatrist.

Other psychiatrists said the technique might be particularly disturbing to Miss Hearst if her family, lawyers and others had provided strong supportive relationships during their visits with her in the San Mateo County jail, where she has been kept since her arrest last Sept. 18.

Her reaction might be acute, the psychiatrists said, if someone with authority, but who was less supportive of her by the very nature of his involvement in the case, suddenly raised questions that made her think he disbelieved her.

About 60 doctors spend full-time and scores others part-time in forensic psychiatry, the field that Dr. Kozol helped establish, according to the psychiatrists interviewed.

The forensic psychiatrist who practices in court finds himself in a different position from most other doctors, who practice in clinics or hospitals. In going to court, the forensic psychiatrist cannot deliver a statement without realizing that he is in an adversary position by nature of the court system.

"Someone Will Scream" "Dr. Kozol thrives on it," Dr. Williams said. He added, "No matter what a forensic psychiatrist does, someone will scream. It's Mr. Bailey's job [as Miss Hearst's lawyer] to yell and to do whatever he can to reduce the effectiveness of the witness [like Dr. Kozol]," Dr. Williams said.

Miss Hearst Complained Miss Hearst complained in court Wednesday that Dr. Kozol's dramatic technique disturbed her.

A West Coast psychiatrist who said he had declined to participate in Miss Hearst's trial as an expert witness, said

that he saved the Stegalls' lives and had nothing to do with their abduction.

Mrs. Williams, reached at her home in Baldwin, Mich., said, "Oh, my goodness, that's wonderful news!" She added that the family family would probably remain in Baldwin because "I don't exactly like the idea of going back to North Carolina."

Mr. Williams, 49, a co-founder of the Revolutionary Action Movement and former head of the separatist Republic of New Africa, fled the country before he could be arrested. He lived in Cuba and China before returning to the United States in 1969.

Last November, after a six-year fight to avoid extradition, he was ordered by the Michigan Supreme Court to return to Monroe to face the charges. He was released Dec. 2 on \$10,000 bond.

The four others were convicted of kidnapping in 1964,

but the following year their convictions were overturned by the North Carolina Supreme Court because blacks were barred from the grand jury. They were reintroduced, but have not been brought to trial.

Mr. Williams' attorney, William M. Kunstler, said in New York that he would ask the Union County authorities to drop charges against the four others.

Mr. Kunstler would not disclose the whereabouts of the four—Harold Reap, John Lowry, Mae Mallory and Richard Crowder. Mr. Lowry is white, the others are black.

The kidnapping charges grew out of a week-long racial disturbance that followed a week of demonstrations by "freedom riders."

On the afternoon of Aug. 27, 1961, fighting broke out between some local whites and persons who were picketing. Several blacks and whites were arrested.

The Stegalls said they were driving through the black neighborhood when a gang of several hundred blacks dragged them from their car and took them to Mr. Williams' house. Officials said that he "threatened to kill the Stegalls."

Mr. Williams said charges had been dropped because of his citizenship and that the Stegalls' firm "black-

courts to review the for his defense. Mr. Bhushan, representing hundreds of the thousands of political prisoners in jails, made his plea. He said that it has the bar habeas-corpus petitions. The Government's appeal lower court that prisoners still right to challenge the was based on the case Attorney General Nix in times of emergency interests of the state, placed above those of individual even in re fundamental rights."

Arguing for his clients' right to file habeas-corpus petitions, the attorney, Shanti Bhushan, said that even in a national emergency a citizen had the right to protect himself against unlawful arrest by asking the



Patricia Hearst leaving San Mateo jail on Thursday for court appearance.

Williams, Black Activist, Freed in Abduction Because of Ill With

MONROE, N.C., Jan. 16 (AP)—The kidnapping charges from which Robert Williams, a black activist, fled the country 14 years ago were dropped today because the prosecution said its principal witness was too ill to testify.

District Attorney Carroll Lowder said doctors had told him that Mrs. Bruce Stegall, 64 years old, "is physically unable to testify in court and further there is no promise that her condition will improve."

Mr. Williams, 49, a co-founder of the Revolutionary Action Movement and former head of the separatist Republic of New Africa, fled the country before he could be arrested. He lived in Cuba and China before returning to the United States in 1969.

Last November, after a six-year fight to avoid extradition, he was ordered by the Michigan Supreme Court to return to Monroe to face the charges. He was released Dec. 2 on \$10,000 bond.

The four others were convicted of kidnapping in 1964, but the following year their convictions were overturned by the North Carolina Supreme Court because blacks were barred from the grand jury. They were reintroduced, but have not been brought to trial.

RIGHTS CURB IN INDIA CHALLENGED IN TRIAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (AP)—A lawyer representing Indian political prisoners asked the Supreme Court today to reject a Government claim that, in a national emergency, it has the right to curtail all personal liberties.

Mr. Bhushan, representing hundreds of the thousands of political prisoners in jails, made his plea. He said that it has the bar habeas-corpus petitions. The Government's appeal lower court that prisoners still right to challenge the was based on the case Attorney General Nix in times of emergency interests of the state, placed above those of individual even in re fundamental rights."

Retirement money.

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35	45,000	144,773	189,773	70,254
40	37,500	84,174	121,674	45,043
50	22,500	22,157	44,657	15,532
60	7,500	2,052	9,552	3,536

Table amounts are based on maximum \$1,500 annual contributions and on a constant interest rate of 7.75% compounded daily for an annual return of 8.17%, available on our 5 to 7 year Savings Certificates with a normal minimum deposit of \$1,000 and a federal tax bracket of 37%. The funds must be left on deposit for that time to obtain this rate. Available future rates may be more or less than present rates, depending on economic conditions and government regulations. Premium withdrawals on Savings Certificate funds can be made only with the consent of the Bank. FDIC regulations provide that the rate of interest on the amount withdrawn be reduced to the passbook rate at the time of withdrawal from the date of deposit and 90 days interest be forfeited. Interest alone may be withdrawn without FDIC penalty. There is, however, a tax liability and penalty imposed by the IRS if withdrawals are made from the plan before age 59½. You must, however, start withdrawing the money from the account by age 70½ and no further contributions can be made thereafter. NOTE: These amounts do not include your Social Security benefits.

Hearst Case Psychiatrist Specializes in Legal Field

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

Dr. Harry L. Kozol, the psychiatrist whose examining of Patricia Hearst was upheld by Judge Oliver J. Carter of Federal District Court in San Francisco yesterday, is regarded as a pioneer in the relatively new field of forensic (legal) psychiatry.

Dr. Kozol (pronounced KOH-zul) is a 69-year-old psychiatrist who has spent many years directing treatment centers for sexually dangerous persons in Bridgewater, Mass. He also has an office in Boston.

Before Dr. Kozol became a physician, he spent two years at Harvard Law School. He received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1934. Although he went on to train as a psychiatrist at Harvard and at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, another psychiatrist who worked with him at Bridgewater, said yesterday:

"Harry never lost the spirit of the law."

A Lawyer's Personality The colleague, Dr. Harold W. Williams, a psychiatrist who now practices at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., added in a telephone interview: "Harry is very much in personality a lawyer."

Dr. Kozol's son, Jonathan, is the author of "Death at an Early Age," which won a National Book award in 1968. The Government, in hiring Dr. Kozol to examine Miss Hearst and to testify as a witness when she goes on trial Jan. 26, has a psychiatrist whom Dr. Williams described as "very skilled on the witness stand, a formidable interviewer who burrows right in and who cannot be flustered easily and who thinks fast on his feet—he likes the battle of wits."

Another psychiatrist, Dr. Ames Robey of Ann Arbor, Mich., who worked with Dr. Kozol at Bridgewater, described Dr. Kozol as "competent, smart" and one who "tends to be direct and straightforward."

As a teacher, Dr. Kozol has the reputation of a showman. "When he lectures about sex offenders, he describes enough details of an individual's perversions to create a shock effect, to generate the doctor's own personal reaction, because he wants his audience to vividly understand what he is trying to treat," Dr. Williams said.

Miss Hearst Complained Miss Hearst complained in court Wednesday that Dr. Kozol's dramatic technique disturbed her.

A West Coast psychiatrist who said he had declined to participate in Miss Hearst's trial as an expert witness, said

that he saved the Stegalls' lives and had nothing to do with their abduction.

Mrs. Williams, reached at her home in Baldwin, Mich., said, "Oh, my goodness, that's wonderful news!" She added that the family family would probably remain in Baldwin because "I don't exactly like the idea of going back to North Carolina."

Mr. Williams, 49, a co-founder of the Revolutionary Action Movement and former head of the separatist Republic of New Africa, fled the country before he could be arrested. He lived in Cuba and China before returning to the United States in 1969.

Last November, after a six-year fight to avoid extradition, he was ordered by the Michigan Supreme Court to return to Monroe to face the charges. He was released Dec. 2 on \$10,000 bond.

The four others were convicted of kidnapping in 1964,

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A Key Carey Aide Says Chance Led to His Swift Rise

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

ALBANY, Jan. 16 — Eleven years ago, Robert J. Morgado left Hawaii for the American mainland for the first time in his 21 years and arrived at the State University here as a graduate student in public administration.

He knew little about New York, only that he wanted a career in state government and test, as he says now, a strong compulsion to broaden my horizons and leave a new state where a rigid class structure offered limited mobility to the grandson of a plantation laborer.

Mr. Morgado has more than achieved his youthful goals. He is now Director of State Operations in the Carey administration and has quietly emerged in the last year as one of the three or four people closest to the Governor — a key strategist whose opinion counts on virtually every policy matter that crosses Governor Carey's desk.

not only by his unusual background, but also by the fact that his was not the ordinary political route to power. When the Governor-elect hired him, he was working as a fiscal expert for the Republican leadership in the State Assembly, as he had worked for a Democratic leadership a few years before.

Praise From Carey

If organization graphs were drawn, the line for Mr. Morgado's name would shoot straight up since the Carey Administration was assembled. First a budget division assistant, then deputy secretary to the Governor, then executive deputy secretary. Mr. Morgado was promoted to his current \$47,000-a-year job two months ago by the Governor, who described him as having "more experience and more familiarity with the daily detailed working operations, and problems, of the departments and agencies of government than anyone else."

questioned senior in-house strategist, said the other day. "When we all started together he was clearly a person of such quality and knowledge that he's really always had the same stature. Bob and I are interchangeable with the Governor."

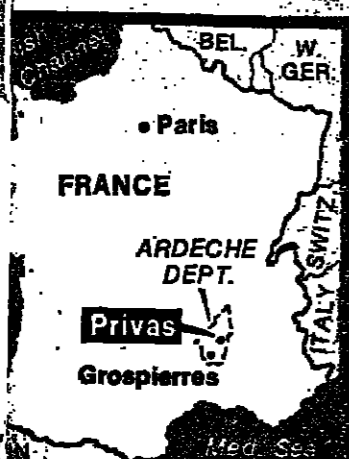
As Director of State Operations, a title that had been vacant since T. Norman Hurd held it under Governor Rockefeller, Mr. Morgado acts as the principal liaison official between the Governor's office and state departments and agencies. He also directs a 10-member program staff that maintains daily contact with the agencies and prepares the Governor's legislative program messages.

'Very Personal' Structure

Rigidly defined administrative responsibilities are not the style of the Carey administration, however. "It's no use to make the boss fit the organization," Mr. Morgado said the other day in his spacious office across the hall from Mr. Carey's. "The organization has to fit

Continued on Page 40, Column 7

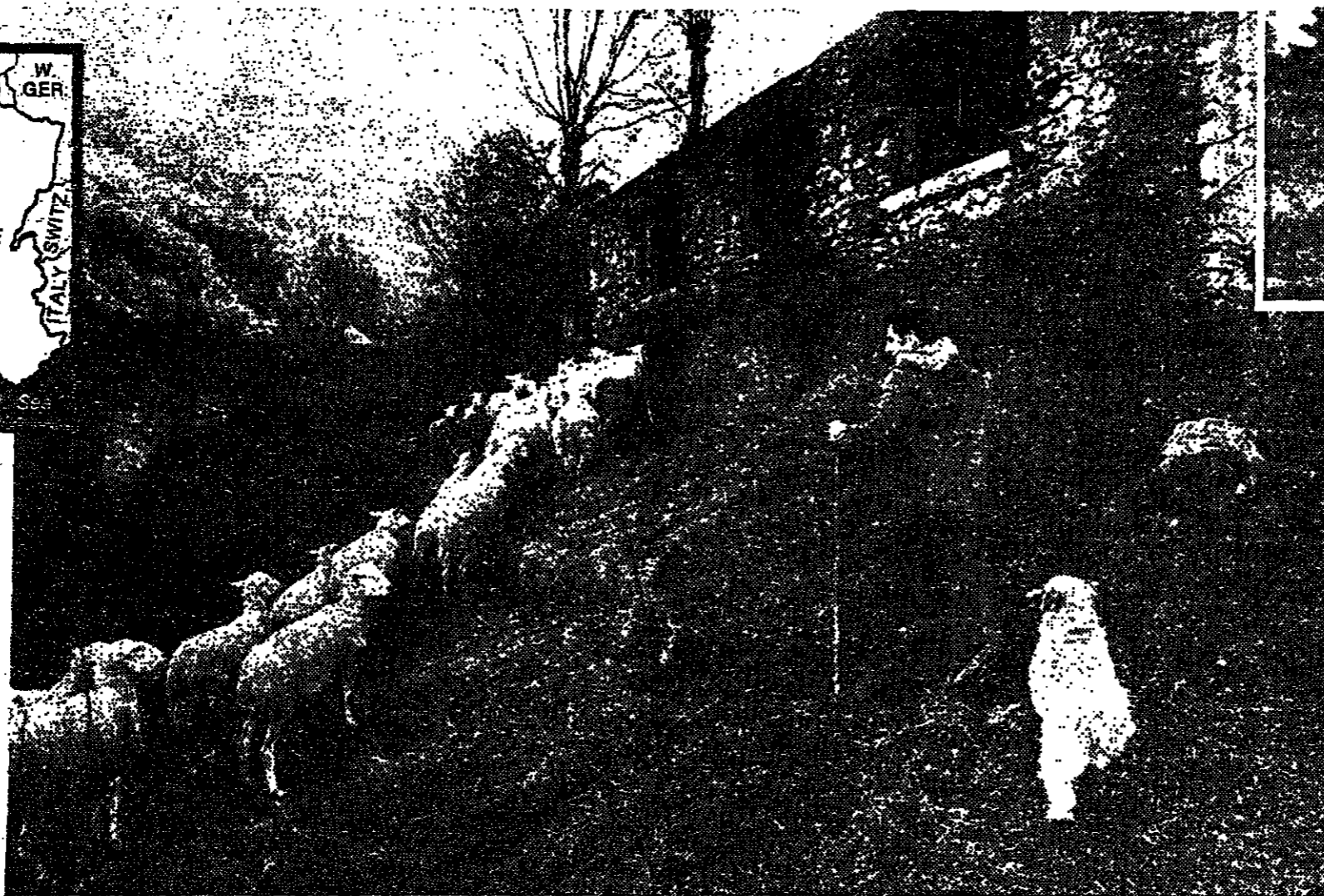
Remote French Area Is First to Hurt, Last to Benefit



The New York Times/Jan. 17, 1976

AMES F. CLARITY
Paris, France — Thousands of Dutch citizens have fled the mountains and here in the remote Ardeche District, buying up old stone houses cheap from peasants, who have despaired of making a good living in the area, one of France's

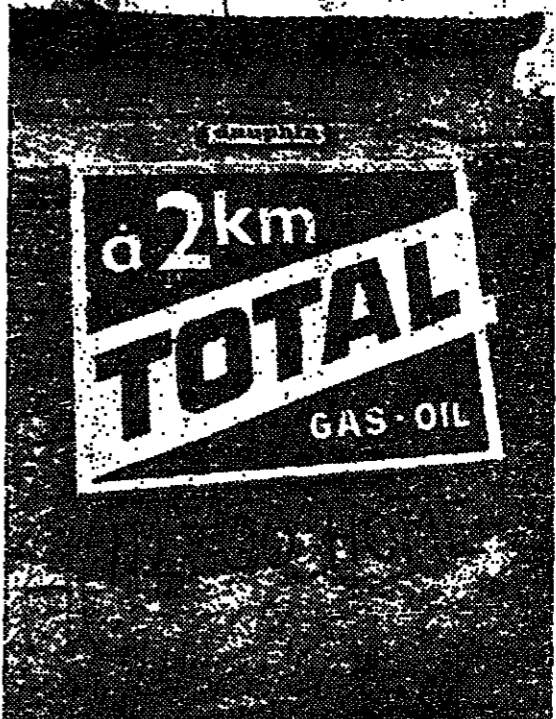
most remote. They practice nudism. They practice nudism. They practice nudism.



A sheep herder in the Ardeche District of France, where Dutch citizens have increasingly bought up old farms and storehouses cheaply from French peasants. The arrival of the Dutch has dramatized the problems of the district, which has one of the worst economic profiles in the country.



A French peasant in the town of Privas, where anti-Dutch feelings have generated such signs as the hand-lettered one below. The sign says "N. L. [Netherlands] Go Home."



Lioiger, who is a local Mayor and a member of the National Assembly in Paris, agreed that his constituents were saving most of their money, but said: "We are, relatively, one of the poorest departments, but the Ardèche is not a miser. He will not spend

money on clothes, but he has his comforts."

Mr. Lioiger, who has several hundred Dutch property owners in his part of the district, said of them: "I hate to use the word invaders, but invaders is what many of the people feel they are."

Mr. Lioiger, who was sitting on a Louis XVI chair in his mansion on a hill near the village of Ucel, continued: "The local people complain that as soon as the Dutch buy a place, they put a fence around it and keep everyone away from the woods, from mushroom hunting, from picnics. And the merchants say they don't buy much. They don't buy simply a kilo of oranges. They come in and pick out one orange at a time and have it weighed individually."

In the summer, Mr. Lioiger said, the village of Grosperries has 300 French residents and more than 1,000 Dutch.

At Grosperries on a recent Sunday afternoon the only cafe was open but empty. The proprietor said that he did not mind the Dutch but that "really we prefer the Belgians."

"No one here speaks Dutch except the Dutch," said a Frenchman. A hand-lettered message in English on a wall near Privas reads: "N. L. [Netherlands] Go Home." A few miles away a large sign of the Van der Kam Real Estate agency.

"The Dutch? You want to see the Dutch?" asked an old man bicycling near the village. "Go up over there behind those hills and you will see the construction site. They are building a vacation village for themselves."

A younger man who joined the conversation said, "Well, 90 percent of us are in favor of the Dutch anyway because they do bring some business for us."

Among the few groups in the district that do not complain much are the police. In a cafe in Privas two young plainclothes officers said there was little crime in the district.

In the next district to the west, Lozère, one said, there was a problem with "hippies" who have stolen some farmer's land to make their own commune. In the Ardèche, he continued, "when the hippies in the mountains run out of money, they write a letter to Papa in Paris, and he sends a check."

After it was pillaged and razed, the Protestant majority left to join Calvinist denominations in other countries.

Today the district still has one of the largest Protestant populations—15 to 20 percent—in predominantly Roman Catholic France.

There is no more persecution of Protestants, but the pastor of the Reformed Church, the Rev. Jacques Riou, said he was not sure how many parishioners he had because "many Protestants still hesitate to reveal their faith."

His church, which stands on a commercial street and is in sore need of repair, attracts about 100 people to Sunday services. The well-kept Catholic church dominates its own square and draws about 1,000 to Sunday mass.

Mr. Ferret said that while the Ardèche showed poor economic statistics, the people were saving more money each quarter—and that does not include what they have kept in their socks. "In his view they should invest some of their savings in local business."

The development of tourism is necessary and inevitable, the prefect said. One of the most serious effects of the Dutch summer occupation, he added, is that it makes the price of land high for farmers who want to expand cash crops.

One of the Ardèche's locally elected officials who does not live in the district himself characterized Mr. Ferret as "something of a Boy Scout."

Another official, Albert

News Summary and Index

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Two Lebanese Air Force jets attacked leftist and Palestinian forces besieging the Christian town of Damur, 13 miles south of Beirut. Their target was a group of men who had ambushed a Lebanese military convoy traveling north from Damur. It was not clear who had ordered the air attack. Moslem leaders said that Prime Minister, Rashid Karami, a Moslem, had instructed the air force not to intervene. The Palestinians and the Moslem Druses who had attacked Damur said that the order came from the Interior Minister, Camille Chamoun, who is a Christian. Damur is a stronghold of Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party. (Page 1, Column 1.)

Sharp differences between Egypt and Syria, diplomats at the United Nations said, have prevented the Arab bloc from agreeing on a draft resolution that could be submitted to the Security Council for action during the Middle East session. The behind-the-scenes debate, it was said, has focused on whether to submit a resolution, favored by Syria, that would be so extreme that it would invite not only the United States but also other Council members to vote against it. The Egyptians have proposed instead that there be two resolutions. One would be a mildly worded paragraph calling for recognition of the Palestinian national or political rights. The other would be concerned with Middle East diplomacy and would include the usual Arab demand for Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab land occupied in the June 1967 war. (1-2.)

The police in Madrid arrested 120 persons in a raid on a Roman Catholic labor headquarters and charged them with planning a general political strike. The arrests apparently destroyed a newly formed committee to coordinate the strike movement of more than 100,000 workers in the Madrid area and reflected the tough stand the Government was taking. But at the same time the Government was encouraging negotiation to end the strikes. In Barcelona, new agreements sent port and electrical workers back to work and a settlement in Madrid was expected to end the walkout of tens of thousands of construction workers. (1-1.)

National

Industrial production ended on a strong note in 1975, the Federal Reserve Board said

In reporting abating inflation and interest rates and other signs of economic recovery. The Federal Reserve's industrial production index rose 1 percent in December, double the increase of the previous two months. This was further confirmation that the recovery has been continuing despite some signs of hesitation last fall. (1-8.)

The First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank turned down a request to appear before the House Monetary Affairs subcommittee next week to discuss the circumstances that led to their designation as "problem banks" by the Comptroller of the Currency. Officials of the two banks said they were prevented by Federal regulations from discussing the findings of their financial soundness by the Comptroller's office. (1-7.)

Metropolitan

Governor Carey appointed State Supreme Court Justice Leonard H. Sandler to succeed the late John M. Murtagh as the presiding justice for the special grand jury hearing evidence brought by Maurice H. Nadjari, the special state prosecutor, on corruption in the criminal justice system. The appointment was announced several hours after Justice Murtagh's funeral and burial. Justice Sandler is 49 years old, a liberal Democrat and a former Civil Court judge. He was appointed to the Supreme Court on Jan. 1. (1-3-4.)

Ewald B. Nyquist, the State Education Commissioner, was asked by the Board of Education for a new hearing on his recent order calling for the integration of three heavily black New York City schools next fall. Isaiah E. Robinson Jr., the school's president, said that the board wanted a new hearing to bring out "additional relevant facts that it feels were not before Commissioner Nyquist" before he issued the integration orders. Joseph G. Barkan, a board member, said that the board was concerned that the Commissioner's orders would drive whites out of the schools. (1-8.)

Kate Rothko, 25-year-old daughter of Mark Rothko, the abstract expressionist painter, was appointed by Surrogate Millard L. Miodonick as sole administrator of her father's \$30-million estate, consisting mainly of 798 Rothko paintings. She replaces three trustees whose ouster she obtained last month after four years of litigation. (1-7-8.)

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Quotation of the Day

"You can vote with your feet in this country. If a state is mismanaged you can move."—Ronald Reagan, commenting on the possibility that some states might substitute inadequate programs for the Federal ones he would like to eliminate. (1-5.)

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Ann Crittenden discusses secrecy by banks. Page 33

CORRECTION

In an obituary in The New York Times on Wednesday on Harvey A. Peltz, president of Getman & Judd, lumber dealers of Wilton, Conn., the name of his mother, Mrs. Joseph Peltz, was omitted from the list of survivors.

Spending Offered to Parents of Willowbrook Children

State intends to pay a \$291 monthly allowance to parents of Willowbrook Developmental Center children who remove their children from the State and take care of them at home.

The new program established by the Department of Mental Health in early December, is designed to be started this month. It is designed to help state court-ordered parents meet the placement of 200 Willowbrook residents in small, community facilities by June 1.

The program, believed to be the first of its kind, will apply to children and adults under the Willowbrook settlement decree signed by the state last April. It will work through the extension of the state's "care program, in which four retarded or disturbed children are placed in a private home from private agency or special classes from the State Department of Education.

\$291 monthly allowance will be paid to parents who take their children home. Willowbrook will be the amount they would receive if they were caring for a child who was not retarded. The stipend will be paid by a combination of state and Federal Supplemental Security Income.

While Harris, the city's chief commissioner for child-rehabilitation services, said that the stipend program might be justified by the additional costs of medicine and care these individuals often receive, he said that the stipend will enable parents to care for their children in their own homes. He said that the stipend will be paid to parents who take their children home from Willowbrook. He said that the stipend will be paid to parents who take their children home from Willowbrook. He said that the stipend will be paid to parents who take their children home from Willowbrook.

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Mail Inmate Here Freed (It Was His Own Idea)

A prisoner on trial on charges of attempted murder of armed robbery walked out of the Queens House of Correction for Men yesterday morning in place of another inmate who had completed a 15-day sentence for petty larceny but was, he said, asleep at release time.

It was the second such erroneous release in the last 10 months at the jail, at 126-02 82d Avenue in Kew Gardens, it prompted a variety of caustic official comments.

"A farce," said Peter Tufo, chairman of the watchdog ward of Correction.

"Ignorance, carelessness," said a detective at the 107th precinct station after a day-long investigation of the incident.

"It would appear to me there was slippage," said the warden Commissioner, Benjamin J. Malcolm, who ordered a full investigation by his department's inspector general.

The fugitive, 34-year-old Charles Williams, had been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in Michigan earlier in his career for bank robbery, and was on trial here in connection with a supermarket holdup last summer. He was taken out of the lockup yesterday at 9:35 A.M. in place of Kevin Lakin, 23, of 152-25 134th Avenue, Jamaica.

Authorities said Mr. Williams had been in possession of Mr. Lakin's inmate-identity card, and used it to get out of the jail. Mr. Lakin's release checks both in his cellblock and at the office where departing prisoners have their fingerprints, signatures and appearance compared with area Identification Department files.

Departing inmates also are usually asked a series of identifying questions, such as date of birth or name of mother. It was unclear whether such questions were asked of Mr. Williams yesterday. Commissioner Malcolm said.

A Queens detective who investigated the incident said: "Their fingerprints didn't look alike. Their faces didn't look alike. Their signatures didn't look alike. It was just ignorance, carelessness on the part of the correction department."

Mr. Lakin said that he had no idea how Mr. Williams got the inmate-identity card, and that he had been asleep during the release procedure, according to officials. After questioning, Mr. Lakin was released last night.



NEVER TOO LATE: Joseph Schoenberger, 102 years old, being congratulated by Lieut. Gov. Mary Anne Krupac after he received certificate from New York City Community College for completing courses on "Psychology of the Aging" and "The American Presidents," which he took at the Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged. Fifty residents of the home who attended the nine-week courses received diplomas. Their average age was 85.

Agencies Help Dead Woman's Sister

By JOHN F. BURNS

Two elderly sisters terrorized by a gang of youths in the South Bronx earlier this week were eligible for nearly \$150 a month more than the combined income of \$186 that they were receiving from Social Security, city officials said yesterday.

One of the sisters died following the assault.

The women's apparent unawareness of a special Social Security supplement for the needy may have played a part in keeping them in the unheated ramshackle apartment where they were attacked, according to Frederick M. Yaeger, Bronx director of the city's Office for the Aged.

With the additional money, the sisters, Mary and Ellen Breslin, might have been able to move to their \$85-a-month apartment in the high-crime section of Hunts Point into a neighborhood where they would have had the prospect of "enjoying life a little instead of just surviving," Mr. Yaeger said.

"Scared to Death"

In the attack on the sisters in the early hours of Thursday, at least three teen-agers and an older man broke into their apartment at 785 Barry Street, demanded money under threat of rape and setting the two women afire, and ransacked the premises after the demands were refused.

Ellen Breslin, aged 85, who was separated by the intruders from her sister and slapped by the thugs, was found dead in the bedroom later. An autopsy showed no wounds or bruises, but the police, who say she was "just scared to death," are treating her death as a homicide.

The death left 74-year-old Mary Breslin, said by neighbors to have been totally dependent on her sister, without any immediate relatives. But she was taken in by a 22-year-old woman living next door, and steps were taken yesterday to find her a new and more secure home.

Cousins of the women, who had apparently been out of touch with them for several years, called the police to offer their assistance.

Published accounts of the surviving sister's plight also prompted Myrian Greenberg of the privately owned Fort Tryon Nursing Home, at 801 West 190th Street, to offer a place in the home when one becomes available.

Miss Breslin, who was said by the police to have about \$10 saved, could not afford the nursing home on her own. But it would be financially feasible after she begins receiving the supplementary income benefit, which carries with it eligibility for Medicaid.

Applying for the supplement will not bring back payment of the money that the sisters forfeited by their failure to seek the extra assistance, which would have amounted to about \$83,000 in the last two years. But it will increase the monthly payment for the surviving sister to \$238, from the \$96 that she has been getting.

Mr. Yaeger's assistant, Lilyan Simels, said it was common for elderly people in areas like the South Bronx not to apply for the supplement, despite attempts to publicize it. "A lot of people recall from it because they think it's charity, like going on welfare," she said.

So far the police have no suspects in the attack. Homicide detectives working on the case have been joined by members of the senior citizens' robbery unit, a special police agency in the Bronx, which reported 17 killings of elderly people in the borough in robberies last year.

"They're easy prey," said Sgt. James Boles, head of the unit, who appeared before a hearing of the House of Representatives Committee on Aging earlier this week to demand tougher penalties for crimes against the elderly.

Sergeant Boles said at the hearing that juveniles who commit a quarter of the attacks on the elderly in the South Bronx, often were not sent to institutions until they have committed similar offenses three or four times.

Metropolitan Briefs

Teachers Lose Pay as Strike Penalty

Fifty-two thousand of the city's public school teachers who took part in last September's five-day school strike received reduced pay checks yesterday as the Board of Education began imposing the penalties mandated by the state's Taylor Law. Under the state law barring strikes by public employees, the teachers will lose five days' pay as a penalty in addition to the five days' pay they have already lost for not working during the strike. Teachers are paid twice a month, and the penalty is being deducted from the paychecks distributed yesterday and those that will be given out on Jan. 30.

Pilgrim Psychiatric Center Accredited

The Pilgrim Psychiatric Center in West Brentwood, L.I., has been re-accredited by the Chicago-based Joint Committee on the Accreditation of Hospitals. The committee had revoked the state hospital's professional accreditation last April, because it found the quality of patient care inadequate. In the last few months Pilgrim has undertaken an improvement program in which the hospital has been reorganized into 15 separate units. The program also calls for the hiring of 300 additional employees.

Jersey Abortion Curb Is Stayed

A temporary Federal court order restraining the state from enforcing the new law banning Medicaid payments for abortion except to save the mother's life was obtained by the New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Judge George E. Barlow in Federal District Court in Trenton signed the order in response to an A.C.L.U. suit challenging the constitutionality of the statute, which was signed into law by Governor Byrne last month. The A.C.L.U. action was filed on behalf of five pregnant women, five physicians and a Planned Parenthood Association abortion clinic in Jersey City. A hearing on the merits of the suit has been set for Feb. 2.

Ban on Coin Dealer Continued

Justice Samuel A. Spiegel of State Supreme Court refused to set aside a preliminary injunction he issued on July 10, 1974, barring a California dealer in silver coins from doing business in New York. His original ruling prohibited Monex International Ltd. of Long Beach, from contracting to buy silver coins through its broker, the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange, at 230 Park Avenue. It followed charges by Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz that the dealer took investors' money but failed to buy the coins.

City Inspector Is Guilty of Extortion

Leonard G. Glanman, 51, a construction inspector in the city's Department of Buildings, was convicted in State Supreme Court on a plea of guilty to extorting \$400 from two physicians for alleged Building Code violations. Justice Burton B. Roberts set March 15 for sentencing. Mr. Glanman is one of 41 Building Department employees in Manhattan who have been indicted for extortion or receiving bribes since last June in a major construction scandal. Three others have been convicted and 37 are awaiting trial.

City Contributes Typhoid Tests

Tests on employees of Patricia Murphy's Candlelight Restaurant at 12 East 49th Street were continued in an effort to find a possible carrier who may have infected at least four patrons with typhoid fever. The restaurant was closed by the city's Health Department on what a spokesman called "very strong evidence" that the restaurant was the source of the disease. Results of the tests are not expected before Monday.

Yonkers Dismisses 73 Employees

Seventy-three municipal employees were dismissed as Yonkers, responding to fiscal restraints imposed by its Emergency Financial Control Board, moved toward balancing its budget. City Manager J. Emmet Casey said seniority was the prevailing factor in selecting those to be laid off. An additional 48 city employees are expected to be let go next week and 263 teachers are scheduled to be dismissed Feb. 1.

Rheingold Workers Accept a \$1 Million Settlement

By DAMON STETSON

Production workers who are losing their jobs at Rheingold's Brooklyn brewery voted yesterday to accept \$1 million in settlement of their unexpired contract with the company, which is shifting its brewing operations to Orange, N. J.

A spokesman for Rheingold said the company would continue to distribute beer brewed in Orange from its 122-year-old plant in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn.

Seek Jobs in Jersey

But 300 production employees, many of them with 25 to 30 years of service, are losing their jobs. About 650 of the 950 employees on the Brooklyn payroll will be retained, the Rheingold spokesman said, to handle maintenance, warehouse duties and distribution.

"We're not really happy [with the settlement]," said John Hoh, president of Teamster Local 3, which represents the production workers, "but under the circumstances we could not expect to do better. We have a contract with the company and we thought they should live up to it." The contract was to have expired June 1.

Some of the workers being laid off in Brooklyn have applied for jobs in Rheingold's New Jersey plant. Mr. Hoh said, but he did not anticipate many opportunities for the Brooklyn men in Orange. A company spokesman said there was no information available on possible new employment in Orange at this time.

While the laid-off workers exuded gloom and uncertainty about their futures, the news that Rheingold was going to shift its Brooklyn brewing operations to Orange was greeted with enthusiasm in New Jersey. George E. Engler Sr., president of the Orange Chamber of Commerce, said businessmen and city officials there were "very happy" at the Rheingold decision.

"We have had a substantial facility here," Mr. Engler said of the Rheingold plant, "but we were afraid of losing it. Now we not only retain the plant but it could be expanded."

He noted that Orange had lost a big plant of the Monroe Calculator Company and said Rheingold was now the city's biggest taxpayer.

"Psychologically, it's excellent news that Rheingold is going to stay," he said. "Mayor Carmine E. Capone deserves credit for offering help and cooperation. And I understand Governor Byrne gave some assurances on help in obtaining adequate financing. Yes, the city fathers and everyone in the business community are very happy."

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Job-Incentive Plan

City Offer to Cut Realty Taxes and Rents At Least Gives Illusion of Business Space

By MICHAEL STERN

Mayor Beame's offer last week to negotiate lower real estate taxes and lower rents on city-owned land with businesses willing to create jobs in New York is another example of government "doing what it can about difficult problems rather than doing what is needed. The proposal would give limited tax relief to a relatively small number of companies that might qualify for the incentives, and under conditions that many businessmen might not like, among them profit sharing with the city. Whether such aid would compensate these businesses for the additional taxes the city and state laid on their backs last year is open to question.

But taking money out of the pockets of all businesses through higher taxes and then putting a little back into the pockets of a few through incentives is hardly the kind of broad-gauged weapon that is going to turn around the trend that has, over the last six years, taken half a million jobs out of the city's economy.

Yet this is the trend the Mayor and his Economic Development Administrator, Alfred E. Eisenpreis, have been trying—without success—to reverse. Why, then, are such programs proposed? Because they give the illusion that government is doing something constructive about a highly visible problem, and because they don't cost anything, at least immediately.

Reason for Incentive

Are such incentives cost-free? Yes, in a sense they are. If city-owned land is standing idle, then any rent the city takes in on the land, even if it is less than the market rent, is new income that is not getting without the low-rent incentive.

The city would be ahead even if, as is possible under the Beame-Eisenpreis program, it bought land and rented it to a new company at less than the cost of its capital because the new business would be adding more to the city's revenues through its own taxes and the taxes of the new workers it hired.

But the city would get the full benefits of this mechanism only if the newly hired workers were and remained city residents. There are no provisions in the program for insuring this.

If a company invested money in improving a property, it would not cost the city anything if it deteriorated or abandoned or scaled down the real-estate tax it could claim on the improvement. The city still would get the tax it had levied on the property before it was improved, and it would benefit from the new business taxes the company would pay and from the income and sales taxes the new workers would pay.

But how tempting would the lower tax and lower rent incentives be? They would lessen only one of the costs of doing business—the cost for space. Yet because of the long-term decline of the city's economy, space costs have dropped dramatically in the last few years. Millions of square feet of office and factory space, much of it new, sits vacant and is being offered at very low rents, but they have not tempted many companies to expand or to settle here.

The reason is that other costs like energy and labor, have remained high, and because there is a real danger that state and city taxes may rise again. On Wednesday, the Citizens Budget Commission warned that debt service on the city's short and long term borrowings in the 1966-67 fiscal year could force the next state tax "now pegged at \$3.19 a \$100 of assessed value for each \$100 of assessed value."

This is why businessmen and economists who have been assessing the incentives since they were announced last Saturday think they may not attract much new investment to the city.

What would make a difference—not just to the limited number of businesses that may take the incentives, but to all businesses here—would be a narrowing of the tax differential between this state and other states. Yet this is something government apparently cannot do.

A Fittle Hope

Hope for reducing taxes in New York in the immediate future hardly exists. Indeed, the fiscal problems of the city and the state, the expectation is that it will take heroic efforts just to keep taxes from rising above their current high levels.

Another kind of incentive, however, might be more useful. This would be a raising of the credit against corporate taxes the state now grants when companies make job-creating investments, and a liberalizing of the limited conditions under which such credits are granted. This would encourage investments by all companies, not just by the marginal companies that would be eligible under the new city program, and which could not operate profitably without incentives.

Does this mean that the city incentives have no value at all? No, they have at least symbolic value as a signal to the business community that the political community recognizes that something must be done to lessen the cost of doing business here.

They also have the value of lessening the real-estate tax of other cities and other states, which have been offering such incentives in a variety of forms for many years.

But, like the communities that got into the incentive-offering mode earlier, New York probably will find that cheap office or factory space will not be enough to attract the large sums in new venture capital Mr. Beame and Mr. Eisenpreis want to see invested here.

Witnesses at Matricide Hearing Alter Testimony on Phone Calls

By MICHAEL KNIGHT

Special to The New York Times

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Jan. 16—Two witnesses today at the hearings on a request by Peter Reilly for a new trial in the killing of his mother gave testimony that placed the time of a key telephone call up to 10 minutes later than had been believed.

Counsel for the 20-year-old Mr. Reilly contended that the additional times proved that he could not have slashed, stabbed and stomped his mother to death as described to the jury that convicted him on manslaughter charges almost two years ago.

Marion Madow, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Reilly and at whose home he has lived since being released on \$60,000 bail in February 1974, repeated the testimony she gave at the trial—that she received a call from Mr. Reilly about his mother's death while watching a television movie called "Kelly's Heroes."

Focus on Time

Originally, Mrs. Madow had testified the call had come at 10:10 P.M. or 10:20 P.M. on Sept. 28, 1973, many minutes after the first policeman arrived at the tiny house Mr. Reilly shared with his mother, 51-year-old Barbara Gibbons.

Mrs. Madow later changed that testimony to some time between 9:40 and 9:50 P.M. after learning that "Kelly's Heroes" had been broadcast by WFSB-TV in Hartford starting at 9:30.

Today she testified that the call came during a scene in which the last man to board an Army tank before it crossed a bridge had climbed aboard.

Earlier Michael Marden, director of public time fiction for the CBS television network, testified that his network had transmitted such a scene from New York to all its affiliated stations at 10 seconds after 9:30 P.M.

Under questioning by John F. Bianchi, the State's Attorney who had prosecuted the original trial, Mr. Marden said that the local station might conceivably have omitted or delayed that sequence, but could not possibly have shown it any earlier.

One of Mr. Reilly's lawyers, T. S. Gihroy Daly, is asking for a new trial, contending that new evidence has come to light that will exonerate the youth. He is also contending that another person had both the motive and the opportunity to commit the crime.

Mr. Reilly's case has attracted much attention, including that of Arthur Miller, the playwright, who brought Mr. Daly into the case but who as yet has not attended the hearings.

Another witness today also amended previous testimony to place events on the night of the murder later than had previously been indicated. Joanne Bornemann, daughter-in-law of Dr. Charles Bornemann, had told police investigators that Mr. Reilly called asking for medical help for his mother sometime between 9 and 10 P.M. that day.



The New York Times Peter Reilly

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Handcraft Swapping at Drive-Ins: A Bit of California Dreamin'

By JOHN LEONARD

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES—What do drive-in theaters do during the daytime? At night, of course, seen from the police helicopter that patrols for skulkers, their bright, yellow, square screens seem to be trying to talk to one another, or to semaphore Mars, as though they were extraterrestrial dominos, marooned in gravity, wondering why so many internal combustion engines had come to worship them. But what do they think about—these empty parking lots, these boneyards of prefab dreams—when the sun shines?

Commerce, it appears. The latest way that Californians have discovered to use up their golden hours is by going to what is called a "Swap Meet." (To be sure, there are swap meets in New Jersey, on Long Island, even in Georgia. Nobody, however, is interested in how people use up their lives in New Jersey, Long Island or Georgia.)

A swap meet is a variation on the flea market, or a kind of metastasized garage sale. Two or three times a week, usually on weekends, the parking lots of drive-in theaters are turned over to the smallest of small-businessmen, freelance peddlers, vagrant artists, trinket salesmen, crafts people. For a nominal fee, ranging from \$5 to \$10 a day, anyone who wants to can rent a patch of asphalt, build a booth or pitch a tent, and hawk his wares.

Predictable California Clientele

The emphasis is on the handmade items. They are as various (beads, blankets, belts, blouses, toys, cozies, flower pots, wine racks, sculptured driftwood, decorated tiles, gimcracks) as they seem to have been wrangled from some libidinal distress as their salesmen (gaunt, giggly, spaced-out, weather-beaten, messianic, hobbyistic). The clientele is standard California Motley, refugees from catastrophes of family life or the imagination, nomads hopping out of sports cars or station wagons, with or without sunglasses, wearing platform heels or Earth Shoes, polyester hipuggers or Albanian fatigue jackets, looking as if at any moment their licenses might be revoked.

What can't be sold is often swapped—a painting for a pendant, macramé for metalwork. Bartering isn't just allowed, it's encouraged. A barter economy is said to be a primitive economy, perhaps because it consults only the desires of the principals, eliminates middlemen, and militates against the accumulation of capital. The swap-meet mentality is in full flight from that world of commissions, interest rates, invisible credit, installment buying, mass manufacture, loophole warranties. It's cash on the line, or an exchange of artifacts. No orders are accepted. What you see is what you get, if you want it.

Innocent enough. And yet if one were to peer through a magnifying lens at an aerial photograph of a Southern California Saturday morning, two observations could be made.

First, a peculiar inversion seems to have occurred. In the medieval European city, before the coming of the guilds, artisans gathered outside the gates with their tools and talent. The city since then has exploded, on the one hand, into suburbs, and to have condensed, on the other, into little gatedoms, drive-in thea-



At swap meet in California, freelance peddlers, vagrant artists, trinket salesmen and crafts people meet.

ters, cul-de-sacs of craft, to which the ex-urbanites hie themselves for a bracelet or a basket.

Second, and closer to home, isn't this what we did to our Indians? Take away the arable land, the hunting and fishing, and you set up a proletariat for the production of "native" souvenirs: you establish reservations for the sale of shawls, pipes, feathers, rings, spears and totem poles. A legislated quaintness prevails. In industrialized cultures, most of us are tourists. Our passion is to secure tokens of honest work, folk art, the real thing, crude but true, strange yet domestic, somehow cute, always elsewhere.

Handicraft is safe nostalgia. As our swinging historians and critics have asserted, we're a nation haunted by Indian dreams, from Chingachook to J. C. Flippen to the flower child to the Symbionese Liberation Army. How nice that most of those ambiguous dreams can be sublimated into prayer mats and scrimshaw, into glad rags and knickknacks.

The self-sustaining craftsman was one of several Indian dreams of the 60's, when a lot of people decided that the land, in Woody Guthrie's sense was not their land. Wearing headbands and beads, braids and moccasins, a few disappeared into drugs, a few into amplified music, a few into violence, and many into crafts.

Phenomenon of the 60's

The street bazaar—leather, oils, clay, stone, thread, bronze—was a 60's phenomenon, a permanent county fair inside megapolis, a bunch of problematical mendicants obstructing pedestrian traffic on Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley, or Santa Cruz, or Tucson. It assumed itself to be native, dispossessed, and the rest of us to be tourists, occupying forces.

At the same time, many who were not so young; who had, in fact, careers in banking, law, education, science and finance; who had split their lives into work and hobby, work being the making of money and security; hobby

being the making of satisfaction and beauty; who were troubled by the gap between what they wanted to be and what they were obliged to do—decided to see if they could promote their hobbies into livelihoods, thousands of them on the West Coast alone.

If, on the streets, profiteers muscled in with crates of junk from Tijuana and Taiwan, using their elbows to stake out an intersection, in the shops men and women of a different breed gambled that, somewhere in the interstices of the adman consumer grid, in the flab of affluence, they could support their families with their eyes, hands, stamina and lovingness, their seven-day weeks at the potter's or the driver's wheel.

One finds these men and women at the handful of big arts and crafts shows every year, like Westgate and Tahoe; at the 70 or 80 little shows throughout the West, like Eureka; at the street festivals, like Polk and Chestnut in San Francisco. They man their booths from 8 in the morning to 10:30 at night,

living on chicken sandwiches and thermos coffee. If they are very poor, they sleep in vans or trailers; if they are moderate they check in at a Motel 6, a Western, at which, for \$7 a night, you get a cot in a clean room without a TV set or an amenity. When the show closes, they drive back across the nearest available main range to the shop where they their next batch of objects.

They are easy enough to distinguish: the youngsters who want to score for \$100 on a weekend of third-rate brocade, thence to retire for pot and food; their splendid singularity, an obsessive distinguishes them. Even when they're good—when, for instance, they are not have prospected those rocks, sawed, polished and set them into pendant buckles, wind-chimes—they won't at multiple order from Macy's because stitutes a mortgage on their future. It be a bigger business than they were late is one of the categories they've del to abolish. They respect their own th result, not the clock.

One also finds a few of them at swap It is a desperate expedient, as going in theater always has been. They because they've been squeezed out of formia's shopping malls, California have "shopping centers," which in the happily accommodated itinerant crafts Such people, like wooden Indians, trade. When, however, the trade stop the crafts and never got into the sto "center" started charging fees for exacting bribes for prize locations, and up exclusionary rulebooks: Hair toda tomorrow.

Each a Disneyland Versailles

That was difficult enough. The "centers" transcended themselves into. A mall is supposed to be a large are with trees and shrubbery, used as a pbl or promenade. California Disneyland malls are domes, bomb shelters, trekk turely enclosed and secret from the sui is a Disneyified Versailles, a controlled ment, with a programmed emotional for every subdivision of sales, a d Muzak track. Banks, for example, are to look like soda fountains. In such, merical labyrinth, engineered down to cubic inch of human mood, banks, anarctic and crafts people are unseem

And so to drive-ins. It is a caution- mown down the flower children, hay the weed children choke themselves country isn't likely to tolerate a mob s lance beauty-makers camping out in armpits. Already the Chamber of Com has moved in on the festivals in most cities. Already one needs a promoter to good slot at an important show. Already bureaucrats trying to organize th nomenon, afflict it with committee me charge it dues. Already catalogues are published with advice on how to co your booth, advertise your merchandise, ulate the whims of the motley, ride the train. The only good Indian is a wh Indian.

150 Years of Art Honors the Cat In All Its Glory

By LISA HAMMEL

Since every third New Yorker seems to be a cat freak, the current show at the Museum of American Folk Art ought to have great pulling power.

Starting out at you from 122 paintings, drawings, quilts, sculpture and what-have-you, is the cat: subject of superstition, symbol of mystery, beloved pet, gracer of the hearth, hunter extraordinary—aloof, contented, curious, complacent, the cat in all its hauteur, in the full feather of its remote elegance, in astonished kitten confusion, as barely consenting companion, as cuddly comfort: the infinite variety of the cat.

The show, spanning more than 150 years of American folk art, includes a multitude of media, and thus is a kind of summary of the folk mode. There is, for example, a cat boot-scraper, cat weather-vanes, a carousel cat, a fence-post ornament, stuffed cat toys, a walking stick, a house pediment and a grave-

stone, in addition, of course, to the drawings and paintings. Since these creatures are being depicted by unschooled artisans, not all of them look exactly like cats. There appear to be, among the felines, some walruses, bull dogs, retrievers, ducks, mice, surprised or irritated rabbits and one inverted dromedary.

But when the artist is able to seize the image and transport it to canvas or wood or fabric or metal, it is with a depth of penetration often not found among more sophisticated limners. The folk artist at his best, working with more enthusiasm than draftsmanship, seems able to penetrate beyond form to that subtle, flickering, capricious, ever-changing, enchanting spirit that is the heart of the cat.

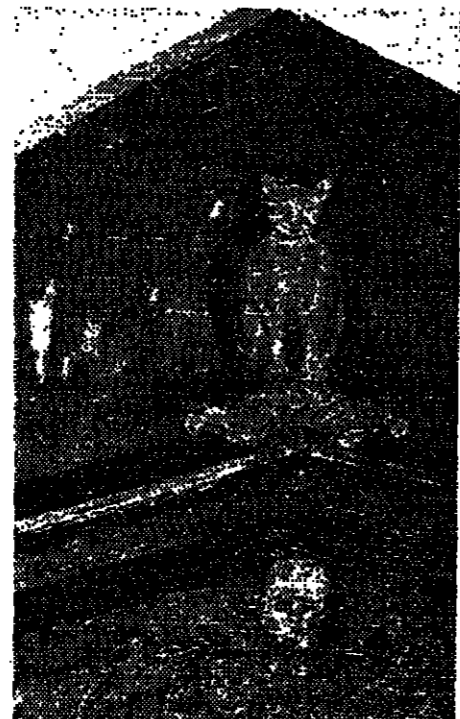
Cat lovers and their friends—and even selurophobes—are welcome at the museum, 49 West 53d Street, Tuesday through Sunday until March 26, when the show ends.

And if you want to carry some of the show away with



The cat as mouser decorates bit of scrimshaw, a whale's tooth.

you, there is a catalogue for sale, "American Catalogue: The Cat in American Folk Art," by the museum's director, Bruce Johnson. The paperback book, published by Avon for \$4.95, contains pictures of all the works in the show, along with a number of folk tales about cats. It is also available in bookstores.



One can almost hear the hissing of arched-back cat, left, a carved wooden figure with a bristle brush for a tail, done by an unknown artist. At right, complacent cat sits atop an elaborately carved wooden pediment, full of owls and angels, which adorned a house in York, Pa. It dates from around 1830.

Her Successful Business Was Too Success

By VIRGINIA LEE WARREN

By the time the last of her four children had been in school a few months, Jill Krueger thought she had had enough of staying at home doing needlepoint and making bead flowers. She thought she would get into some kind of business, probably something to do with food since she was an accomplished cook. Her husband agreed to her plan to spend one day a week on a business of her own.

But in no time at all Mrs. Krueger was working long hours and seven days a week. It had started casually. She and a neighbor, Susan Axelrod, made a few quiches in the neighbor's kitchen and froze them, hoping to sell them in their own Five Towns area of Long Island's South Shore.

Instead, the partners were soon supplying 100 Manhattan restaurants with cheese-cakes, brownies, coffee cakes, bread-and-butter puddings and a half dozen kinds of pies as well as a variety of quiches. They incorporated, and opened a store, Love & Quiches Ltd.

Mrs. Krueger loved the never-ending excitement and challenge. But suddenly, two years after she had started her business, she walked away from success; she had decided it was taking over her life. That was last April and since then she has been staying at home.

Now Mrs. Krueger is about to go into business again, but on a scale so small that she won't have to leave her own kitchen. In the meantime she is in demand as a speaker for women's groups. Women, many of whom would like to do something on their own, are undoubtedly impressed, as Mrs. Krueger tells her story, by the thought of the excitement and of money rolling in. But there is a certain fascination also in Mrs. Krueger's account of how naive she and her partner had been.

"I didn't know I was supposed to keep duplicates of bills," she said the other day in the quiet of her living room. "Our accounts never balanced. Also, even after we'd got up to more than 200 quiches a week we were still buying our ingredients in a supermarket instead of wholesale. We used to load up three shopping carts with 5-pound bags of sugar—this always fascinated the other customers—and we stored the bags all over Sue's

house." Mrs. Krueger tells her tale a bit wryly sometimes, but more often with a sense of wonder that, in spite of it, everything had turned out so well.

After the two women had settled on recipes for the quiches—they tested them on their friends, usually at Sunday brunch—they realized that the pie pans from the supermarket weren't strong enough; each quiche weighed two pounds. A baker told them where he got his pans but when they went to buy some they were told the minimum order was 5,000. They finally found some pans in odd lots.

They found that the plastic bags to hold the frozen quiches presented the same problem. A cousin of Mrs. Axelrod's finally let them have 500 bags—pink ones. Labels? The smallest order the printer would take was for 20,000.

"When my husband heard that," Mrs. Krueger said, "he offered to have them mimeographed at his office."

Sales to Restaurants After four months of trial runs the partners sold their first large order—100 quiches in five varieties—to a supermarket. Soon after that a friend suggested selling to restaurants and arranged some interviews. Upshot: they started selling to six restaurants.

The restaurants buying from them increased, and wanted pecan pies as well as quiches. After pecan pies came chocolate nut, chocolate cheese, mocha cheese, plain cheese and apple cheese, each with a different variety of crust.

"We bought a secondhand commercial mixer that could make dough for 24 pies at one time," said Mrs. Krueger, "but we were still rolling the crusts by hand."

They decided they had to have another freezer. "We got one that would hold 150 pies," said Mrs. Krueger. "But then with the extra freezer space we made still more pies. We found we couldn't keep up with the rolling of the crusts—we already had Sue's maid helping with it—and so we bought a pie press: it would stamp the dough into the right shape for the pans."

Next, they found they needed a freezer truck to deliver the growing number of pies. By then it became plain to the partners that they had to get out of the Axelrod kitchen and garage. When they located a shop,



The New York Times/72

Mrs. Krueger's husband objected. He had been a guinea pig for her pecan pies, he had mimeographed the label, but he tried to talk her out of going into the store.

Go into a store they did. "We installed commercial ovens which would let us bake 160 pies at once," Mrs. Krueger said. It was here that they became Love & Quiches Ltd.

No sooner had they gotten settled in their store than orders mounted to at least 600 pies a week. This called for a walk-in freezer. It also called for Mrs. Krueger to work every day in the store.

The hiring of extra help at the store led to payroll worries. "I gave up and got an accountant and lawyer," she said. Then Mrs. Krueger decided to give it all up. Her father was in the hospital and she couldn't go to see him as often as she wanted to. Two of her sons became ill. "That did it," she said. "I told my husband, 'You're right; it's too much; I've had it.' She sold her share of the business to Mrs. Axelrod. What Mrs. Axelrod is going to do now is teach cooking in her own kitchen. "It will be only one day a week from 11 to 2 and to no more than six at a time. The women won't be beginners but we won't do anything as fancy as crêpes. What I'd really like to do is teach children, but that will have to come later."

Jill Krueger still making just a few quiches to sell soon had such a successful business that it was taking over her life. Now she plans an early schedule of cooking lessons at her home.

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The New York Times/Neil Leifer
Inflation in Britain is ebbing and the rate of price increases has slowed.

Britain Shows Faint Signs of Recovery, High Joblessness Is Still Expected

ER T. KILBORN
The New York Times
Jan. 16—Britain, which has been called the sick man of Europe, showed some signs today of economic recovery but they probably will not have a major effect on rising unemployment.



Being unloaded at London's Royal Albert Dock. The nation's trade deficit dropped last year.

C. Urges \$7 Floor Under Oil-Import Price

By PAUL KEMEZIS
Special to The New York Times
U.S. Jan. 16—The Economic Commission on Energy, which is the main body of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, urged today that the price of imported oil be set at a minimum of \$7 a barrel.

Forecasts a Rise of 24% in Corn Crop to Record Level

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department expects the 1975 corn crop to be a record total of 10.2 billion bushels, up 24 percent from the 1974 crop. The department also expects a similar increase in soybean production.

STOCKS GAIN 5.12 AS TRADING SLOWS

Week's Volume Sets Mark of 159.6 Million Shares —Dow Ends at 929.63

By GENE SMITH
The stock market slowed somewhat yesterday after four consecutive days in which trading exceeded 30 million shares a day. Volume slipped to 25.94 million shares after Thursday's record of 38.45 million shares.

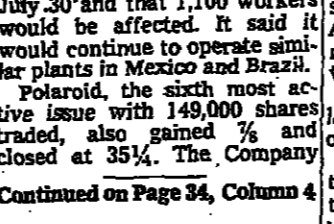
Other Banks Likely to Follow Move

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY
The First National City Bank, as expected, yesterday reduced its base — or prime — lending rate to 6 3/4 percent from 7 percent, effective Monday.

Central Bank Rates Compared

In Percent	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BELGIUM															
BRITAIN															
CANADA															
FRANCE															
ITALY															
JAPAN															
NETHERLANDS															
SWITZERLAND															
UNITED STATES															
WEST GERMANY															

The Prime Rate



AT&T RATE PLAN IS GIVEN TO F.C.C.

Revision of Long-Distance Phone Costs Called for —Company Opposed
By REGINALD STUART
A complete revision in the long distance telephone rate structure of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which could result in lower rates for residential customers and higher costs for business and Government, has been recommended to the Federal Communications Commission by its common carrier bureau.

Secrecy Under Attack

Pressure Is Growing for Banks to Give Public More Insight Into Their Affairs
By ANN CRITTENDEN
The recent wave of publicity and public disclosure has raised new questions about how much the banks, traditionally among the most secretive of American businesses, should tell the public about their financial affairs.

L.B.M. PROFITS RISE 31.8% IN QUARTER

Revenues From Operations Abroad Top U.S. Results for the First Time
By CLARE M. RECKERT
Earnings of the International Business Machines Corporation rose 31.8 percent in the fourth quarter last year and 8.5 percent for all of 1975, according to the annual report issued yesterday. Earnings were the highest for any quarter or any year in its history, while foreign revenues exceeded domestic business for the first time.

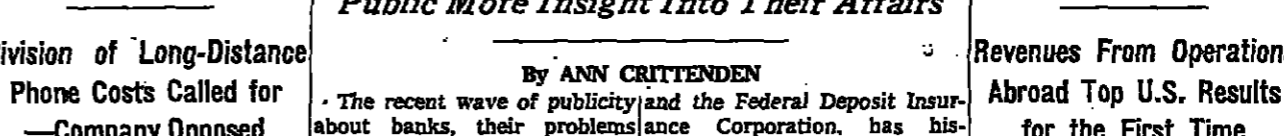
Fed Trims Discount Rate by 1/2% to 5 1/2% Citibank Reduces Prime Base to 6 3/4%;

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The Federal Reserve Board reduced the discount rate today from 6 percent to 5 1/2 percent, the lowest level since the spring of 1973. The reduction had been widely expected. The board said in its announcement that "the action is intended to bring the discount rate into better alignment with other short-term interest rates which have recently declined."

The discount rate is the interest rate charged to banks that borrow from the Federal Reserve temporarily to meet a short-term need for funds. These borrowings are currently at a low level. In cases such as this one, in which the discount rate "follows the market," a reduction does not necessarily bring about any further change in market interest rates or bank-lending rates. An unannounced action several weeks ago by the Federal Reserve had a more important market impact. This was a reduction in the central bank's "target" for the key Federal funds interest rate, which the Federal Reserve can largely control. It is the rate charged

Market Profile

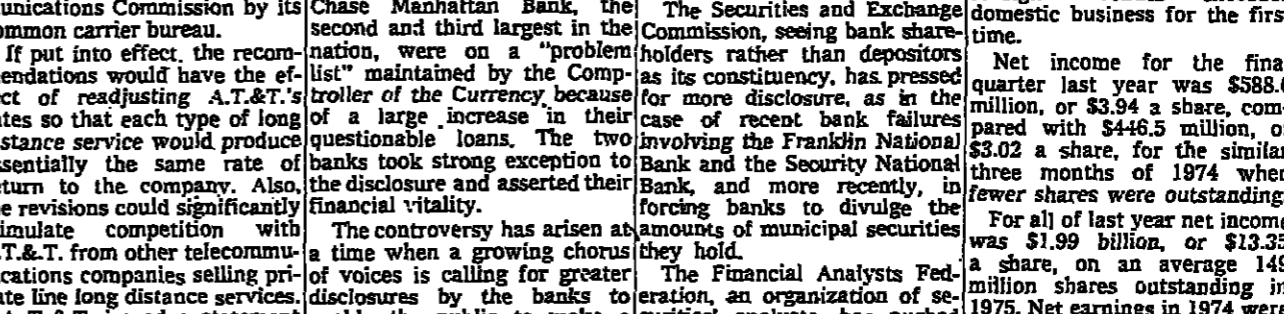
Friday, January 16, 1976
New York Stock Exchange
Volume: 25,940,000 shares



N.Y.S.E. Index 51.41 +0.22
S. & P. Comp. 97.90 +0.39
Dow Jones Ind. 929.63 +5.12

Space Labyrinths Teach Children About Molecules

By STACY V. JONES
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Three curved space labyrinths have been built in the new Brooklyn Children's Museum, which is to be opened to the public late this year.



Youngsters climbing through one of three curved space labyrinths at the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Peter J. Pearce was granted a patent this week for the structures.

\$20 Million Is Lost By United Airlines

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD
Notwithstanding its receipt of \$48 million from other airlines under an industry mutual-aid pact, while it was grounded by a 16-day strike, United Airlines said yesterday that on the basis of preliminary accounting it incurred a net loss last month of "almost \$20 million."

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

Stock Market Indicators

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1976

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THE WALTER REPORT is a weekly investment advisory recommending to its subscribers those common stocks which our research indicates are currently: *** Likely to outperform the market averages *** Likely to be safe investments *** Properly diversified for additional safety *** As far as possible, relatively high in dividend yield

Why HOLT Recommends Selected...

Deep Discount Convertible Bonds Currently Yielding Up to 14%

Back in the late 1960's — when convertible bonds were being widely trumpeted as the ideal "can't miss" investment vehicle — The Holt Investment Advisory emphatically stated that investors should stay far away from most of these issues.

Today, however, The Holt Advisory believes the time has come to put some funds in certain of these securities. It has therefore compiled a list of 10 convertible bonds, all listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which it considers to be especially attractive.

In a clear, non-technical analysis Holt explains why these securities deserve the consideration of investors and traders alike in light of prospective developments in both the stock and bond market. For each of the 10 selected convertible bonds, it also presents the specific conversion terms, the current yield and the yield to maturity.

Caution: Not all convertibles are safe investments at this time. Some companies may be too illiquid. And no matter how attractive these securities appear, investment in them involves risks.

BONUS OFFER

If you are interested in securities that offer both high current income and good appreciation potential, we think you'll want to read this Special Study, titled "Deep Discount Convertibles." It will be sent to you as a bonus for \$10, with your 2-month introductory subscription to The Holt Investment Advisory (a \$24 value). Use the coupon below.

T. J. Holt & Company, Inc. 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017

Please send me your Special Study "Deep Discount Convertibles" including your selection of 10 attractive issues in this group as a bonus with my 3-month introductory subscription to The Holt Investment Advisory. My \$10 is enclosed.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Your subscription is not assignable without your consent.

Market Place

Margin Interest Charges Declining

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

Tumbling interest rates brought more smiles to already happy faces on Wall Street yesterday.

Just as the bell rang to begin trading at the New York Stock Exchange, the First National City Bank announced a cut in its prime rate to 6 1/2 percent from 7 percent. Next week other banks across the country are expected to follow the lead of Citibank, and there are some forecasts that the banks' basic lending charge could drop to 6 1/2 percent before too long.

After the bell rang to close trading at the Big Board — rounding out a record week for volume in rising stock prices — the Federal Reserve Board added still another bit of cheer. The Fed lowered the discount rate (the charge on loans to member commercial banks) to 5 1/2 percent from 6 percent.

Meanwhile, without any formal announcement, another rate of great importance to sophisticated investors who buy stocks on margin also came down. This is the interest rate charged on debit balances — the amount of money owed by a margin-account customer to his broker.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. lowered its interest charges on margin accounts by a half point. At the world's biggest brokerage house, these rates are now scaled to a minimum of 6 1/2 percent to a maximum of 7 1/2 percent.

Customer accounts showing a debit balance of \$35,000 or more are charged the minimum rate. The rates are scaled upward depending upon the size of the account. Clients with a debit balance of \$10,000 or less are charged interest at the maximum rate.

So far, Merrill Lynch appears to be a step ahead of most competitors in cutting its rates for margin accounts.

Another large firm, for example, disclosed that its interest rates on debit balances ranged from a low of 7 1/2 percent to a high of 8 1/2 percent. Accounts of \$50,000 or more in debit balances received the lowest charge.

"But we might go down by a half point next week," an official of the firm said. "A year ago, by way of contrast, some margin accounts were paying interest at the rate of 12 1/2 percent."

What has happened in the interim, of course, is that interest rates across the board have dropped sharply as a result of the Fed's steady push toward an easier-money policy. At the present time some short-term rates in the money market are hovering at their lowest levels in more than three years.

At still another brokerage house yesterday, a single interest rate of 7 1/2 percent was charged for all margin accounts.

Typically, brokers borrow money from banks and, in turn, tack on a charge of at least half a percentage point for their margin-account customers. Although

continued to draw support after the introduction on Tuesday of its SX-70 camera and forecasts of a bright future.

Among the losers, Standard Oil of Ohio fell 1 1/2 to 70. This came on top of losses of 3 1/2 on Thursday and 3 1/2 on Wednesday. Analysts blamed reports that the company faced much higher taxes in Alaska on its oil activities there.

Other oil issues that lost a point or more included Atlantic Richfield, Getty Oil and Kerr-McGee.

The major gainer on the most active list, where it was eighth, was Burroughs, up 4 1/2 to close at 97 on a volume of 145,000 shares. On Thursday Burroughs reported sharply higher earnings for the final quarter and full year.

International Business Machines gained 2 1/2 to 242. Trading was halted near noon pending release of the company's earnings report. It too, showed sharply higher earnings for the fourth quarter — \$3.94 a share against \$3.02 in the year-earlier period.

Great Western United fell 1 1/2 to 23 1/2 after reporting a November quarter loss of \$15.95 million, compared with a profit of \$2.3 million a year earlier. The company reported a \$51 million loss in commodities transactions.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas added 1 1/2 to 52 after it reported that fourth-quarter earnings reached \$1.03 a share compared with 94 cents a year ago.

Arch Chemicals — Midland gained 3 1/2 to 25 1/2. The company said that it was seeking to raise common stock outstanding to 40 million shares from the present 30 million shares.

226th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND PLUS EXTRA DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of Hemptead Bank declared at its regular meeting at this afternoon an extra dividend of fifteen cents (15¢) per share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents (25¢) per share payable February 15, 1976 to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on January 28, 1976.

Date: January 15, 1976. HUGH J. McCLAIR, Vice President & Cashier

HEMPSTEAD BANK

Hempstead, New York

N.Y.S.E. Closing Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Values: 2508.12, 2507.51, 2508.12, +0.61

Up-Down Volume

Table with columns: NYSE, AMEX, Declined, Unchanged, Advanced. Values: 154,858, 71,478, 15, 12, 1

Amex Closing Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Values: 92.25, 91.25, 92.05, +.80

The Dow Jones Stock Averages

Table with columns: 30 Industrials, 20 Transport, 15 Utilities, 45 Stocks. Values: 271.13, 189.82, 263.51, 2627.20

N.Y.S.E. Most Active

Table with columns: Security, Volume, Change. Values: Goetzch, 354,700, +1/4

N.Y.S.E. Market Diary

Table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Total Issues, New High/Low, Odd Lot Trading

Odd Lot Trading

Purchases of 22,626 shares, sales of 57,773 shares including 2,318 shares sold short.

S&P Averages

Table with columns: Industrials, 2508.12, 2507.51, 2508.12, +0.61

NASDAQ Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Values: 142.25, 141.75, 142.25, +.50

N.Y.S.E. Changes

Table with columns: Security, Change, Price. Values: 1 Condustry, +1/4, 17.0

Amex Most Active

Table with columns: Security, Volume, Change. Values: Presley Co, 24,000, +1/4

Amex Market Day

Table with columns: Security, Volume, Change. Values: 1 Allied, 10,000, -1/4

Most Active O.R.

Table with columns: Security, Volume, Change. Values: Government, 200, 5 1/2

N.Y.S.E. Dollar Leaders

Table with columns: Security, Volume, Change. Values: IBM, 22,133, 170 3/4

O.T.C. Market Day

Table with columns: Security, Volume, Change. Values: American, 100, 10 1/2

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1976

Table with columns: Security, High, Low, Last, Change, Volume

Table with columns: Security, High, Low, Last, Change, Volume

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Table with columns: Security, High, Low, Last, Change, Volume

Continued on Page 35

and Business Aide Shifts Rockwell Stand

Hampton, chair-
United States
Commission,
this week said he
of interest
the free use of
lodge leased by
international be-
gency did no
th Rockwell, con-
yesterday. He
ncy had, in fact,
well a \$74,000



vet Union would buy more
United States grain this cen-
.
Mr. Ullman, who is in charge
of the nation's commodities
programs, said at a news
conference in Washington
that one of the problems has
been that grain has moved
so rapidly to the Soviet Union
that port and internal trans-
portation facilities "have not
been able to keep pace."
The Russians have bought
13.2 million metric tons of
American wheat and corn for
1975-76 to holster their
slimpy harvest last year.
Most of that was bought last
summer and there have been
no new sales announced since
Nov. 6.

Most
Government
that informa-
tionally on
finding in a
telephone
from Wash-
ington said
he was not
going to
accept the
Personal In-
vestor's
"level" in-
vesting "as a
result of
bidding." He
said he was
solicited
companies
given to the
General Ser-
vices
unit but that
Rockwell
was the
sole bidder.

Mr. Ullman, Democrat of
Oregon, said "we must
develop a new tax that is not
regressive, that is based on
ability to pay, but is paid by
a broad sector of the
economy." He added that the
new tax must provide suffi-
cient revenue to offset cor-
porate tax losses and the
widening gap in Social Secu-
rity financing.

Mr. Ullman said that the
Government must revise its
tax policies "if the economy
is to expand."
In a speech to a steel in-
dustry seminar in Pitts-
burgh sponsored by the American
Metal Market magazine, he
said that a special task force
of his committee would ex-
plore ways of cutting cor-
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porate taxes to get the billions
of dollars needed for indus-
trial expansion in the years
ahead.

Richard L. Terrell, vice
chairman of the General
Motors Corporation, asserted
yesterday that his company
"would spend more than \$1.3
billion this year to comply
with government regulations
"which are often unnecessary
or wasteful."
Speaking before the Detroit
chapter of the American
"Consumers' Society, Mr.
Terrell said he was convinced
"that a significant portion of
that money may be unne-
cessary cost."
He said that in 1974, Gen-
eral Motors spent \$850 mil-
lion in meeting and preparing
to meet standards related to
safety, vehicle emissions and
pollution controls and other
matters.

The auto executive pointed
out that the 1974 spending to
comply with government regu-
lations was nearly as much
as the company expended that
year on plants and equip-
ment worldwide and about
25 percent more than the
costs of special tools.

Mr. Terrell said that be-
fore government regulations
were put into effect, their
costs should be weighed to
be certain they are indeed
necessary for the welfare of
the country and its people."

ALEXANDER R. HAMMER

Richard E. Bell, Assistant
Secretary of Agriculture, pre-
dicted yesterday that the So-

for the system account. This
represented additional injection
of reserves into the banking
system.

These actions, regarded by
money market participants as
essentially a response to season-
al reserve requirements, were
followed by a reduction in the
Fed's own discount rate to 5 1/2
percent from 6 percent.

The discount rate—that at
which Federal Reserve member
banks may borrow from the
central bank—has been at 6
percent since May 16 of last
year.

The Fed's action, technically
authorizing a reduction in the
discount rate sought by several
of the district reserve banks,
helped to generate a little pick-
up in Government issues in
late trading activity in the credit
markets.

At the Mellon Bank, Mr.
Robertson, reached before the
Fed's action on the discount
rate, suggested that the dura-
tion of the current decline in
short-term money market rates
"depends on the Fed's response"
to the recent wretched figures
on the nation's money supply.

Despite an easing of its
monetary policy, and a de-
clared objective of increasing
the growth rate in the nation's
money supply, the central
bank's weekly banking system
data has disclosed in recent
weeks a modest and uneven
rate of growth in money supply
—currency in circulation plus
checking account deposits.

NIAGARA MOHAWK SEEKS URANIUM

Offers to Buy Interest in Reserve for \$56 Million

By HERBERT KOSHEZ
The Niagara Mohawk Power
Corporation announced yester-
day that it had made a \$56
million offer for an interest
owned by the Dalco Oil Com-
pany, a subsidiary of the Sabine
Royalty Corporation,
in a sub-
stantial uranium
reserve in Live
Oak County, Tex.
William C. Frank-
lin, vice president of purchasing
for Niagara Mohawk, said the
offer was made after six
months of negotiations. The in-
terest would provide owner-
ship of eight million pounds
of uranium.

The quantity of uranium
Mr. Franklin said, along with
supplies already secured by
Niagara Mohawk, is sufficient
to fuel through 1990 the com-
pany's nuclear power plants in
Oswego, N.Y., called Nine Mile
Point Units 1 and 2.

"If further in-depth investiga-
tions confirm the results ob-
tained during the preliminary
analysis of the site and the
mine," Mr. Franklin said, "we
will acquire many years worth
of uranium for less than the cost
of a one-year supply of coal for
the Niagara Mohawk system."

Aztec Declines Offer
Of Southland Royalty
The Aztec Oil and Gas Com-
pany announced in Dallas yester-
day that its board of direc-
tors had decided not to accept
a proposal of the Southland
Royalty Company to merge the
two companies.

Southland last week made
a tender offer for all of Aztec's
5.56 million shares at \$27 a
share.

Southland's offer was not
accepted, according to Aztec,
because among other consid-
erations the price was below the
current quoted price of Aztec,
which closed yesterday at 28
on the New York Stock Ex-
change.

Aztec also announced that
its board had taken no position
on the tender offer of the Hous-
ton Natural Gas Corporation
of \$30 a share for a minimum
of 1,170,000 shares. The Hous-
ton Natural Gas offer expires
next Friday at 5 P. M. Houston
time.

Niagara Mohawk is the sec-
ond largest electric power util-
ity company in New York
State with capacity exceeded
only by the Consolidated Ed-
ison Company.

Mr. Franklin said that, if all
Niagara Mohawk's investiga-
tions proved favorable, the final
closing on the uranium de-
posits would take place early
this summer.

In acquiring Dalco's interest,
Niagara Mohawk would be
sharing ownership with the At-
lantic Richfield Company and
the United States Steel Cor-
poration, both of which have
been involved in the develop-
ment for some time.

The method of extraction,
Mr. Franklin said, differs from
conventional mining. At Live
Oak, a specially prepared solu-
tion is injected into the ore-
bearing rock, where it absorbs
the uranium. It is then pumped
out and the uranium is re-
covered by a chemical process.
The solution is reused in the
system and thus avoids the en-
vironmental effects associated
with open-pit or underground
mining, Mr. Franklin said.

Patents: Curved Space Labyrinths

Continued From Page 33

ent 3,331,695 this week. He
regards this as the most im-
portant he has re-
ceived on the subject.
Natural light is supple-
mented by fluorescent lamps
placed among the plants and
pulsed at temperatures below
a harmful level. A compart-
ment below the plants con-
tains liquid fertilizer and ap-
paratus that is said to pull
down the stem as the plant
grows and to increase the
size and number of roots.

Mr. Widmayer says that
more than half the country's
annual tomato crop is har-
vested within two months
and that his system will keep
such plants in maximum
yield condition the year
round.

So far, the system has been
used only experimentally,
chiefly in the company's
Rockville plant. Dr. William
Klein, director of the radi-
ation biology laboratory of the
Smithsonian Institution, is in-
stalling the equipment for
tests with tomatoes and other
vegetable crops. Research on
the Widmayer method has
been discussed with a num-
ber of universities.

Under instructions from his
Government, the Ambassador
from Iceland is seeking funds
from some American agency
to finance experimental use
of the pulsed-lighting equip-
ment in greenhouse agricul-
ture there.

Mr. Carlson, in commenting
on the payments United re-
ceived from other airlines be-
cause of the strike, observed
that they had helped pay "only
a portion of ongoing costs."
"Critics of the industry's mu-
tual-aid pact have charged that
it enables a carrier to have a
profit while shut down by a
strike," Mr. Carlson said.

"At best [they] help pay only
a portion of ongoing costs,"
he said. "The December losses
are most sobering."
The last year United Airlines
operated at a loss was in 1971,
when it reported a deficit of
\$7 million; it operated at a
net loss of \$46 million in 1970.

Dental Patient
A dental patient simulator
has a head with a movable
jaw and what feels like hu-
man skin. It is produced by
the Den-Tal-Ez Manufacturing
Company of West Des
Moines, Iowa, for medical
and dental schools and other
professional users. The de-
vice's trade name is Sim-man.

According to Patent 3,831-
678, granted this week to
Donald F. Carter and as-
signed to the company, the
simulator is big enough to
sit in a dental chair. The
skull has upper and lower
jaws, a resilient tongue and
a soft palate. With releasable
dentures, the student can
practice on various tooth
problems under substantially
normal working conditions.

Mosquito Repellent
An electronic repellent is
designed to protect the user
from mosquito bites. Robert
Levitt of Chicago reports in
Patent 3,831,665, granted to
him this week, that the only
mosquitoes that bite are
pregnant females wanting
blood for the incubation of
their fertilized eggs.

It can be attached to a belt
for outdoor use, sends out
a signal that attracts male
mosquitoes. (Their mandibles
cannot pierce the skin.) The
male mosquitoes' presence
repels the pregnant females.
Ordinarily, with the frequen-
cy set at about 2,400 cycles
a second, the repellent gives
protection in a radius of 8
feet.

To get a copy of a patent,
send the number and \$3
cents to the Patent and
Trademark Office, Wash-
ington, D.C., 20231. Design
patents are 20 cents each.

REMEMBER THE NEEDS!

Continued From Page 33

Continued From Page 33

Continued From Page 33

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A.T.&T. RATE PLAN IS GIVEN TO F.C.C.

Continued From Page 33

sal, commonly called the "hil-
lo" rate case, to reduce its
rates for private line customers
in high use areas of the nation
and increase the rates for those
in low use areas. Specialized
common carriers in competition
with A. T. & T. are currently
able to charge 10 percent to
15 percent less.

A. T. & T. has been collecting
"hillo" rates on an interim
basis since June, 1974, subject
to refund, and has claimed that
without "hillo" rates it would
lose about \$100 million annual-
ly.

The commission is expected
to announce its decision in the
"hillo" case formally next
week.

In recommending changes in
the long distance rate structure
of the Bell System, the F.C.C.
common carrier bureau rejected
the long standing rate making
practice of the A.T.&T. of
having rates on marginal costs,
that is, the cost of adding
services. Instead it recommended
that rates be based on the
total cost of delivering a cer-
tain type of service.

It labeled the present rate
system "defective," charging
that it "both fails to meet the
basic economic objectives of
marginal cost pricing theory
and fails to satisfy the social
objectives and standards of
just, common reasonable and
nondiscriminatory rates set
forth in the Communications
Act of 1934."

The bureau recommended
swift action on its recommen-
dations, a likely prospect in
view of the intention of the
F. C. C. to enhance competi-
tion in the telecommunications
industry.

A. T. & T. which grosses
over \$12 billion annually
on long distance telephone
revenues, said in a statement
issued last yesterday that the
recommendation is "unreason-
able and illogical and endorses
criteria that are altogether in-
appropriate for rate making
purposes and insupportable in
economic theory."

LONDON METAL MARKET
(In pounds sterling per metric ton)

WIRE BARS	Close	Prev. Close
COPPER	57 1/2	57 1/2
Spot	57 1/2	57 1/2
Forward	61 1/2	61 1/2
LEAD	16 1/2	16 1/2
Spot	16 1/2	16 1/2
Forward	17 1/2	17 1/2
TIN	3 1/2	3 1/2
Spot	3 1/2	3 1/2
Forward	3 1/2	3 1/2
ZINC	32 1/2	32 1/2
Spot	32 1/2	32 1/2
Forward	32 1/2	32 1/2

Announce expansion of only
bank plan in U.S. that allows both
checks and top interest at same time

How a "Free" Checking Account Can Actually Lose You \$500 a Year

CHICAGO — Millions of
Americans today consider
themselves lucky to have a so-
called "free" checking account.
But what they don't realize is
that many are actually letting
\$100, \$300, even \$500 or more
in hard cash slip through their
fingers every year. This is be-
cause, although the checks are
free, their account isn't earning
them one cent in interest.

But now there's a unique
bank plan, the only nation-
wide plan of its kind, that not
only gives you free checks but
pays you maximum rate in-
terest on all the money now
lying idle in your checkbook.
Accountholders can write free
checks on credit against the
entire account while the inter-
est is compounded daily.

Like a free checking account
that pays highest savings ac-
count interest. There are no
check or service charges, and
because of a free repayment
period, the account can be
used just like a completely free
checking account with no
minimum balance required.

The accounts are exclusive
to Citizens Bank & Trust Co.

INDEX UP 85 TO 92.05

Shows a Rise
ing Is Slower

American Stock Ex-
change over-the-
counter registered
insensitive advance
ding.

noted that the
are to be sustain-
ing upward thrust
ating inflation and
economy.

market-value index
to 92.05 as advan-
ce declines by 391
cents in an average
Turnover
170 million shares
million the day be-

under market, the
industrial index
to 88.57, while the
index was up 0.57
total of 567 issues
fell. Volume
1,827 million shares
million shares the

the stronger stock
yesterday. The
stock added 1 1/2
company said
an order from
Data System in Swe-
disher terminals,
and software
minimum of \$2.25

manufacturing added
The maker of over-
doors announced
income for the
ed Dec. 31 climbed
a share from 48
in the year-before

NEW HIGHS—47
COPPER 57 1/2
LEAD 16 1/2
TIN 3 1/2
ZINC 32 1/2

Citibank Drops Prime Rate 1/4% To 6 3/4% to Take Effect Monday

Continued From Page 33

ended Wednesday the rate on
90 to 119-day dealer-placed
commercial paper declined 29
basis points—a basis point on
the million of Treasury bills for
percentage point—to 5.15 per-
cent.

In that same banking week
the rate on Federal funds—ex-
cess reserves commercial banks
may lend one another—was
down to an average of 14.76
percent, its lowest level since
Sept. 13, 1972, when the week-
ly average was 4.69 percent.

Through its open market
operations the Federal Reserve
itself directly influences the
Federal funds rate and yester-
day the central bank made sev-
eral appearances in the money
markets.

Shortly after noon, the Fed
entered the market to purchase
for a customer's account \$350
million of Treasury bills for
cash. Actions of this sort for
customers' accounts have no
direct bearing on banking sys-
tem reserves.

Shortly after 1 P.M. the cen-
tral bank returned to the mar-
ket, this time for its own ac-
count. It initiated a reserve-
supplying round of weekend
repurchase agreements. At the
time it entered the market the
rate of Fed funds was 4 1/2
percent.

Shortly after 2 P.M. the cen-
tral bank again entered the
market to purchase eligible
Government agency obligations

Cash Prices
Friday, Jan. 16, 1976
(Prices in N.Y., unless otherwise noted)

Wheat, No. 2 red, 60 lbs. 3.24 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow, 56 lbs. 2.69 1/2
Soybean, No. 1, 56 lbs. 1.65 1/2
Cotton, No. 2, 50 lbs. 2.30
Sugar, No. 11, 112 lbs. 4.70
Coffee, No. 1, 70 lbs. 4.75
Cocoa, Bahia, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, Trinidad, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, West Africa, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, Ivory Coast, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, Ghana, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, Nigeria, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, Cameroon, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa, Senegal, 100 lbs. 1.25
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Cocoa, Senegal, 100 lbs. 1.25
Cocoa

New York Stock Exchange

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1976

Continued From Page 34

Main table of stock prices and dividends, organized into columns for different stock categories and including a 'Stocks and Div. Sales' section at the bottom.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual dividends based on the last dividend payment date. Dividends are shown in dollars and cents, except for preferred stock which is shown in dollars only. Dividends are shown for the year ending on the date of the dividend payment.

Output ... Economic R...

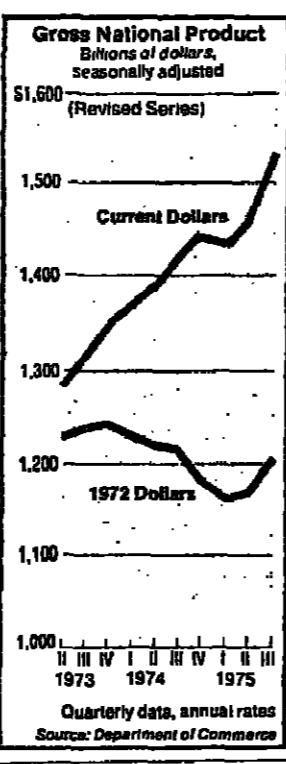
American Stock Exchange Transactions: Complete Price Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table containing stock prices for various companies, organized by sector and exchange. Includes columns for stock name, price, and volume. Sub-sections include American Exchange Options and Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges (London, Midwest, Pacific, Boston, Toronto, Brussels, Johannesburg, Buenos Aires, Milan, Paris).

Handwritten scribble at the bottom center of the page.

Today's Trade Industrial Output Higher, Firming Economic Rise

From Page 1, Col. 1. The "deflator," it now uses a base of 1972 instead of 1958. The former base, being so long in the past, had created an increasingly serious problem of distortion of both the price index and the "real" G.N.P.



Gross National Product, Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted (Revised Series)

The revisions showed that quarterly profits were about \$3 billion below earlier figures, though the quarterly changes remained about the same. As an example, corporate profits before taxes in the third quarter last year were \$129.5 billion, not \$134.5 billion as reported last year.

Strike by Doctors: Impact on Hospital

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3. In early December, but it has spread since Jan. 1. Most physicians in the region appear to be ignoring the call of leaders of the protest to strike. But many are refusing to work, disrupting the lives of thousands of people, by delaying non-emergency surgery and causing uncertainty, inconvenience and, for many, an additional dimension to the normal fear of becoming ill or injured.

Surgical suites are almost deserted. Robert Craig, the hospital director, said no non-emergency surgery was being performed at the hospital, which serves a generally affluent region along the Southern California coast. Today, only 205 of the hospital's 348 beds were being used, an occupancy rate of 58.9 percent, compared with 298 occupied beds, or 91.7 percent, a year ago today.

M. Profits Up; Other Concerns Report

Table with multiple columns listing company names, sales, and profits. Includes sections for 'EASTMAN CORP.', 'OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP.', 'FIRST ALABAMA BANHARES', 'PERMANEER CORP.', 'PURITY SUPREME', 'PRESIDENTIAL REALTY', 'RIGGS NATIONAL BANK', 'ROUSE COMPANY', 'SHELDON INC.', 'TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.', 'TWIN DISC', 'VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER', 'WASHINGTON BANHARES', 'KING RADIO CORP.', 'KNAPE & VOGT MFG.', 'MARSH & MACLENNAN COMPANIES INC.', 'NEW HAMPSHIRE BALL BEARINGS', 'HUNTINGTON HEALTH SERVICES INC.', 'INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.', 'KING RADIO CORP.', 'KNAPE & VOGT MFG.', 'MARSH & MACLENNAN COMPANIES INC.', 'NEW HAMPSHIRE BALL BEARINGS'.

State Plan Offered

The Administration of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. has proposed establishing a state-run agency insuring malpractice to the 5 state's doctors at substantially reduced rates than now offered by private insurers.

Orangutan, 56 Years Old, Dies; Zoo Attributes Long Life to Diet

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 — One of the world's two oldest known nonhuman primates, a 56-year-old female orangutan named Guarina, died this morning at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden. The autopsy performed on her was of particular interest to the zoo's scientists. For 40 years she had been on a low-fat diet, like that which now is advocated to help prevent heart and artery diseases in humans.

Chicago Board Options Exchange

Table with columns for 'Option & price', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec'. It lists various stock options and their prices.

Foreign Markets

Table with columns for 'Stock', 'Option & price', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec'. It lists foreign market data for various countries like Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich, and London.

Wholesale Only - Buyers Wants

Advertisement for 'Wholesale Only - Buyers Wants' featuring sections for 'JEWELRY', 'EARINGS', 'RINGS', 'NECKLACES', 'SKATE BOARDS', and 'ATTENTION EXPORTERS'. It lists various items and their prices.

Large advertisement for 'Where do top men's wear advertisers sell trade and consumer alike?' and 'In the special fashion reports of The New York Times Magazine. Just ask these "Report on Men's Wear" advertisers.'

Advertisement for 'The New York Times Magazine' featuring 'Report on Men's Wear' and 'Orangutan, 56 Years Old, Dies; Zoo Attributes Long Life to Diet'.

Advertisement for 'The New York Times Magazine' featuring 'Report on Men's Wear' and 'Orangutan, 56 Years Old, Dies; Zoo Attributes Long Life to Diet'.

ILLEGAL AIR FARES STUDIED BY C.A.B.

Reports of Illicit Discounts on Plane Tickets, Violating Accord, Prompt Inquiry

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

The Civil Aeronautics Board is investigating allegations of continuing illegal discount sales of airline tickets in violation of an agreement that closed a Federal criminal case against 19 major world airlines here last September.

According to some of the allegations, passed on to Federal investigators in recent weeks by airline officials and travel agents, travel agents receiving unusually large commissions from the airlines during a kind of bonus war are illegally passing on the benefits to selected passengers in the form of cut-rate tickets.

David Trager, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, which handled the airline prosecutions last year, said that if the allegations were substantiated "we intend to bring contempt proceedings."

The 19 airlines—all but four of the trans-Atlantic carriers serving New York—pleaded guilty to illegal price cutting through kickbacks or refunds to travel agents. They were fined a total of \$655,000.

As part of the settlement, the airlines agreed to abandon such schemes and to notify their employees and affiliated travel agents of the ban.

Leads Received
Thus, violation of the court-approved consent agreement could be construed as contempt of court, with penalties set at a judge's discretion.

Fares are agreed upon by the International Air Transport Association, made up of almost all the world's airlines. They are approved in the United States by the C.A.B., and altering an approved fare is a Federal offense.

"We have gotten a number of leads with respect to the possible violation of the consent injunction," said Ronald E. DePetris, the assistant United States attorney on the investigation for the C.A.B.'s Bureau of Enforcement under Thomas McBride, formerly in the Watergate Special Prosecutor's office.

"They're still debating like hell," maintained Man Singh, a travel agent at International Tours and Travel in Manhattan, which specializes in the Indian travel market. "Customers are telling me they're getting tickets cheaper elsewhere."

An India-born reporter who telephoned another India-oriented travel agency here this week was quoted as saying the standard air fare of \$763 for a round trip ticket to India. He was then informed that if he paid the official price by check or credit card he would be given a cash rebate of \$76.

Then, he said, he called another Indian travel agency, asked for a discount and was told: "Come in and see us. I think we can arrange it. No problem."

Frank Martin, sales manager for Air-India here, said he was not aware of any discounting of his company's tickets. "If I were I would take them away," he said.

New E.P.A. Rule Would Exclude Most Concordes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Drastically revising its proposal for supersonic transport noise regulations, the Environmental Protection Agency recommended a new rule today that would ban all but two of the first 16 Concordes from this country.

The new proposal supplants one made a year ago that would have exempted all 16 planes in the initial Concorde production run from any United States SST noise controls.

A British Aircraft Corporation spokesman said adoption of the proposal would place retroactive requirements on the Anglo-French Concordes that had never been placed on American aircraft and would cause "a major diplomatic incident."

The Transportation Department said that it would treat the E.P.A. proposal as a formal "notice of proposed rule-making," holding a public hearing on it. In addition, a department spokesman said, the proposal will be considered in a ruling to be issued within three weeks on initial United States landing rights for the Concordes.

There are no domestic regulations at present governing SST noise, but environmentalists are fighting to block commercial Concorde service to this country by making the planes meet the noise standards for subsonic jetliners. The new proposal would, in essence, accomplish that.

It is up to the Federal Aviation Administration to set noise standards for the SST, as it did in 1969 for the subsonics, if any are adopted.

Russell E. Train, head of the E.P.A., sent the new proposal to John McLucas, F.A.A. administrator, with a letter saying the change was designed to conform with the environmental agency's new policy of opposing the Concorde.

F.A.A. Gets Train's Letter
"Our newly proposed rule would have the practical effect of applying the same noise level requirements to each supersonic transport category airplane which did not have any flight time before Dec. 31, 1974," he said.

The British aircraft spokesman said that only two production Concordes and four pre-production prototypes had flown before the cutoff date Mr. Train proposed.

British Airways and Air France are seeking permission to start this spring making four Concorde flights a day to New York and two a day to Washington.

Environmentalists oppose the flights because of the Concorde's takeoff and landing noise, which they say would be from two to eight times that of subsonic jets. They also cite its pollution, inefficient use of fuel and potential damage to the upper atmospheric ozone layer.

William T. Coleman Jr., Secretary of Transportation, is considering arguments from both sides and has promised to rule on the British and French applications by Feb. 4.

The British aircraft spokesman said that it was impossible to make the Concordes' engines any quieter. He noted that Congress, in passing a 1968 law requiring the F.A.A. to set noise standards for subsonic jetliners, said all such regulations must be "technically feasible, economically reasonable and appropriate to the type of plane."

Neither America's auto industry nor its aircraft industry had been ordered to meet technologically impossible environmental requirements, the spokesman said, yet "that is what the E.P.A. is asking of us."

He said that the new proposal appeared illegal and predicted it would never be adopted because "it is a basic tenet of American law that you do not require the impossible."

Restraint of Trade Charged in Building Maintenance
By ARNOLD H. LURASCH
Eleven major building-maintenance companies are indicted here yesterday on a Federal charge of conspiracy to restrain trade by rigging bids, allocating business and compensating one another for lost customers.

The indictment said that the corporate defendants were "among the largest building-maintenance companies in the state of New York" and that they accounted for over \$192 million in sales of building-maintenance services in Manhattan in 1974.

The companies were described as suppliers of janitorial, repair, security, elevator and landscaping services for commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

Allied Maintenance Corporation, the defendant listed first in the indictment, issued a statement that "the Department of Justice apparently contains a misapprehension of the functioning of this industry."

Acquittal Predicted
"Far from suppressing competition," it said, "our company is engaged in a fierce competitive struggle with other companies to win contracts to maintain multiunit office buildings."

It added that the company and its president, Donald H. McCampbell, who was named in the indictment, were innocent and would be acquitted.

Spokesmen for the other defendants issued statements denying the charges or said they had no comment.

The other companies are Alpine Industries, Anchor Cleaning Service, Arcade Cleaning Contractors, Coastal Enterprises, Eastern Maintenance Service, MacClean Service Company, National Kinney Corporation, Prudential Building Maintenance Corporation, Temco Service Industries, and Triangle Maintenance Service.

The indicted individuals include two officers of National Kinney, Morton A. Sweig, and its vice president, Morris J. Weintraub, and two officers of Prudential Building Maintenance, its board chairman, Leo R. Fink, and its president, Alan G. Powers.

\$50,000 Fines Possible
The others, all company presidents, are Irving M. Shapiro of Anchor Cleaning, Ernest M. Ash of Arcade Cleaning, Jack A. Lebowitz of Coastal Enterprises, Ralph Fine of Eastern Maintenance and Murray Rosenblatt of Temco Service.

National Kinney issued a statement late yesterday, denying any wrongdoing and expressing confidence in the company officers named in the indictment. It said the indictment failed to state "exactly what is charged" and added, "In the face of increasingly low margins in this depressed industry, to charge in a criminal case that prices are artificially high is both ludicrous and appalling."

If convicted, each company could be fined \$50,000 and each indicted executive could be sentenced to a maximum of a year in prison and a \$30,000 fine.

A similar indictment was filed in 1974, against 17 companies and executives in the building-maintenance industry in New Jersey, where most of the defendants pleaded "no contest" and were fined substantial amounts.

According to the one-count indictment in Manhattan, the conspiracy began "at least as early as 1970" and continued until October 1974 in an "unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act."

ICELANDERS GIVING BRITISH WEEK TO GO
REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Iceland said today it would give Britain a week to withdraw its warships from Icelandic waters before any break in diplomatic relations over their fishing dispute.

Prime Minister Geir Halgrimson said at a news conference that the Icelandic Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee was about to decide whether to urge him to make the diplomatic breach.

If it said that he should do so, he would comply, he said. But he would not act before Monday, and would couch Iceland's declaration in terms that gave Britain a week to withdraw its warships before the break became effective.

British frigates are in Icelandic waters escorting British trawlers, which are fishing there in defiance of a new, 200-mile Icelandic fishing limit.

Picking Sofas for Anatomy
LINCOLN, Neb. (UPI)—Think of your anatomy when you shop for furniture and decorate your home, says Betsy Gabb, a housing and interior design specialist at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

She says sofas with cushions about 15 inches from the floor are comfortable for most persons. She warns against low sofas and chairs and those with deep cushions for use by elderly persons, many of whom can't pull themselves up.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

It will be cloudy and colder throughout the Northeast today, although light snow or flurries may occur from portions of New England to the northern Appalachians and eastern lake region. Showers are forecast for southern Florida, while clear or partly cloudy skies and colder temperatures will dominate the rest of the eastern half of the country.

Except for slightly warmer weather in the Plains States, only minor temperature changes are expected in the West. Flurries will spread across the Northern Plains States; showers are forecast for the extreme northern coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest. It will be clear to partly cloudy elsewhere.

It was cloudy in Metropolitan New York yesterday, in New England, while snow-showers swept through the lake region, Ohio Valley and the Appalachians; snow was mixed with rain in portions of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Rain also fell throughout the Middle Atlantic States and Eastern North Carolina; a few thundershowers occurred in southern Florida. Temperatures remained below zero in extreme northern New England, northern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota.

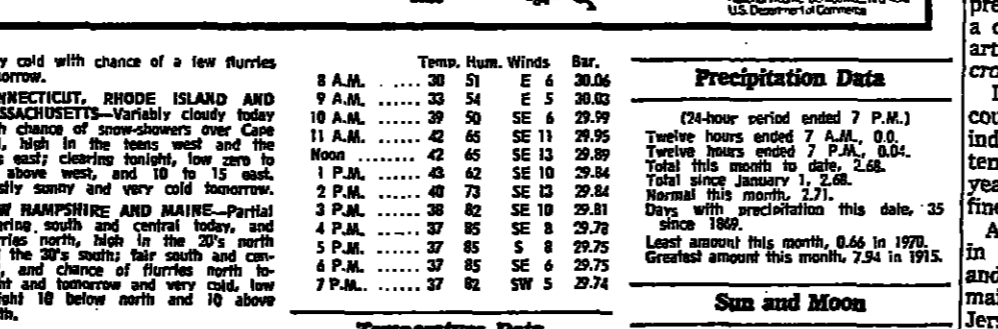
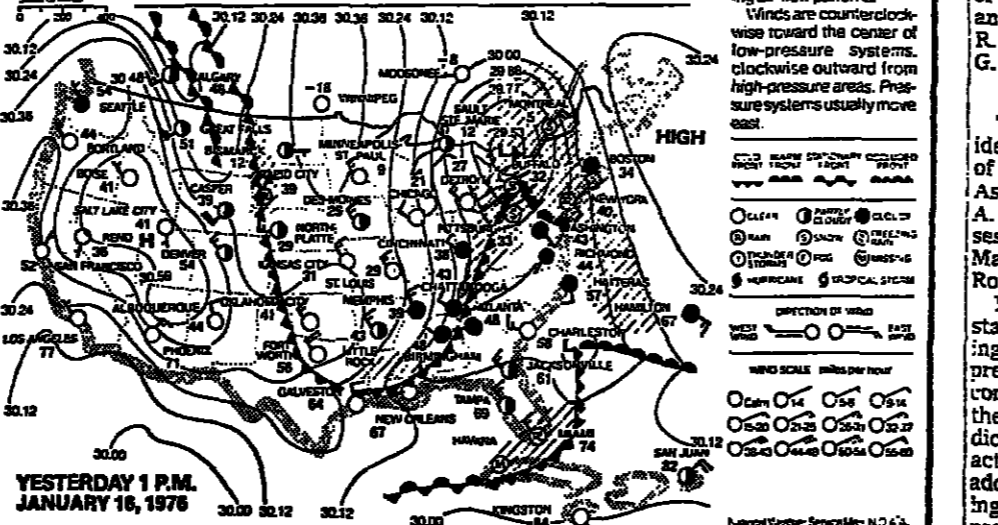
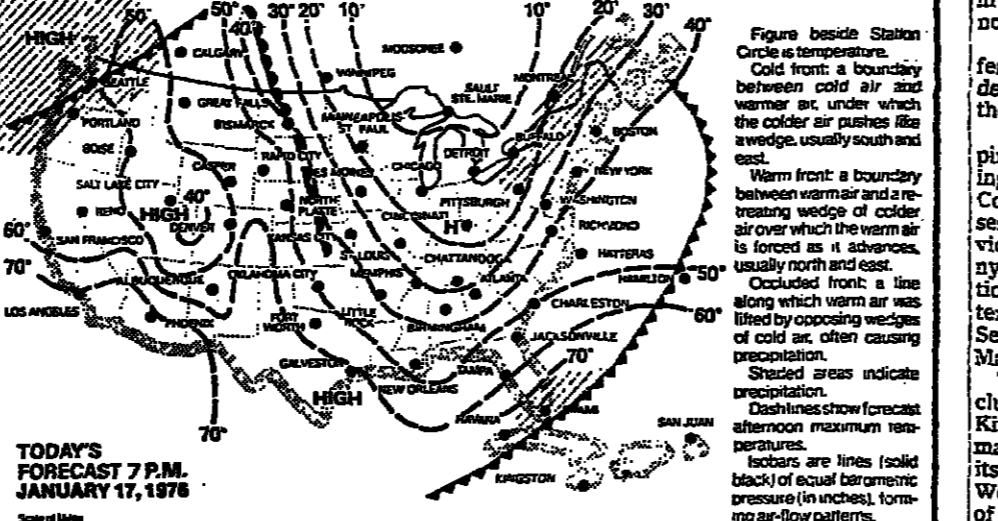
Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 5 P.M.)
NEW YORK CITY—Cloudy with chance of occasional flurries today, high in the 20s to 30s; low in the 10s to 20s; wind, moderate; visibility, 5 to 10 miles; partly cloudy tonight, low in the teens; sunny and quite cold tomorrow. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 10 percent tonight.

NORTH JERSEY AND ROCKLAND AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—Cloudy with chance of occasional flurries today, high in the 20s to 30s; low in the 10s to 20s; wind, moderate; visibility, 5 to 10 miles; partly cloudy tonight, low in the teens; sunny and quite cold tomorrow. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 10 percent tonight.

LONG ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND SOUND—Cloudy with chance of occasional flurries today, high in the 20s to 30s; low in the 10s to 20s; wind, moderate; visibility, 5 to 10 miles; partly cloudy tonight, low in the teens; sunny and quite cold tomorrow. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 10 percent tonight.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Variable cloudy today with a few flurries, high in the 20s to 30s; low in the 10s to 20s; wind, moderate; visibility, 5 to 10 miles; partly cloudy tonight, low in the teens; sunny and quite cold tomorrow.



Extended Forecast

(Monday through Wednesday)

City	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Metropolitan New York	Cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries
Long Island and Long Island Sound	Cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries
North Jersey and Rockland and Westchester Counties	Cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries
Eastern Pennsylvania	Variable cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries	Partly cloudy with occasional flurries

Yesterday's Records

City	Temp.	Hum.	Winds	Bar.
1 A.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22
4 A.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22
7 A.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22
10 A.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22
1 P.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22
4 P.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22
7 P.M.	26	40	E 11	30.22

Abroad

City	Local Time	Temp.	Condition
Aberdeen	1 P.M.	45	Cloudy
Amsterdam	1 P.M.	48	Partly Cloudy
Ankara	1 P.M.	34	Snow
Bombay	1 P.M.	81	Partly Cloudy
Buenos Aires	1 P.M.	61	Partly Cloudy
Calcutta	1 P.M.	81	Partly Cloudy
Cairo	1 P.M.	70	Clear
London	1 P.M.	28	Cloudy
Madrid	1 P.M.	45	Partly Cloudy
Moscow	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
New Delhi	1 P.M.	60	Partly Cloudy
Paris	1 P.M.	45	Partly Cloudy
Rangoon	1 P.M.	81	Partly Cloudy
Seoul	1 P.M.	34	Partly Cloudy
Singapore	1 P.M.	81	Partly Cloudy
Tokyo	1 P.M.	45	Partly Cloudy
Washington	1 P.M.	45	Partly Cloudy
Yokohama	1 P.M.	45	Partly Cloudy

Local Time Temp. Condition

City	Local Time	Temp.	Condition
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy
Albany	1 P.M.	28	Partly Cloudy

Temperature Data

(19-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

City	Lowest	Highest
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.
Albany	25 at 4:30 A.M.	42 at 12:20 P.M.

Precipitation Data

(24-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

City	Total
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0
Albany	0.0

Sun and Moon

(Scheduled by the Hayden Planetarium)

City	Sun	Moon
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.
Albany	Rises at 7:17 A.M., sets at 7:52 P.M.	Rises at 7:54 P.M., sets at 7:54 P.M.

Carey Aide Says Chanc Led to Political Succ

Continued From Page 27

course work, but no dissertation, for a doc in political science.

Within the Governor's office, those in a position to watch say that Mr. Morgado and David Burke, who as a team, with Mr. Senator Edward M. Kass, concentrating more on local strategy and Mr. Morgado on operations.

"He has an easy way of him that seems to be soothing effect on the nor," said one top leg who has known Morgado for years. "He added that a certain times displayed in the seemed to have done."

"Life is so fateful, it's just chance," Mr. Morgado says now. "I like to think the difference is not in fate itself, but in how you use it after it strikes."

In an administration where both the Governor and virtually all his top advisers are members of large, identifiable ethnic groups—Irish, Jewish or Italian—Mr. Morgado's ethnic background is exotic.

He is the grandson of a Portuguese immigrant who went to the Hawaiian Islands along with large numbers of other impoverished Portuguese to work on the pineapple plantations. His mother is Polynesian Hawaiian, a group whose numbers are being rapidly depleted through intermarriage.

Mr. Morgado describes pre-statehood Hawaii as a plantation society where class distinctions were rigid and where most opportunities in industry were closed to those who, like himself, were considered nonwhite.

With statehood in 1959, numbers of Hawaii's numerous ethnic and racial groups began to participate in government, and along with many of his friends Mr. Morgado decided that his future lay in government service.

Mr. Morgado graduated from Champlain College in Honolulu in 1964 and chose the State University at Albany for graduate study because he wanted to see the East Coast and because he knew the university had a close relationship with the State Capitol.

While still in school, he began working as an intern in the Budget Division. He spent three years working for the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, then under Democratic control, and directed the professional staff work on the budget and state tax laws for the Constitutional Convention in 1967.

With three years out to work for a private planning group, Mr. Morgado then served as director of program analysis for the Budget Division before he rejoined the Ways and Means Committee, then under Republican leadership. He received a master's degree in public administration, and finished the

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TODAY, JAN. 17
GN. ELIZABETH 2, Concord, Left St. Mar. 10, Jan. 14; due 9 A.M. at W. 53th St.
SOTERDAM, Hell, Arr. Left St. Mar. 10, Jan. 13; due 8 A.M. at W. 53th St.

Philip Berrigan Among Seized at Antinuclear I
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Philip F. Berrigan, a 40-year-old priest, and 16-year-old opponents of nuclear war were arrested today digging a symbolic grave in the Pentagon lawn and tempting unsuccessfully to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

11 CONCERNS HERE INDICTED BY U.S.

Restraint of Trade Charged in Building Maintenance
By ARNOLD H. LURASCH
Eleven major building-maintenance companies are indicted here yesterday on a Federal charge of conspiracy to restrain trade by rigging bids, allocating business and compensating one another for lost customers.

The indictment said that the corporate defendants were "among the largest building-maintenance companies in the state of New York" and that they accounted for over \$192 million in sales of building-maintenance services in Manhattan in 1974.

The companies were described as suppliers of janitorial, repair, security, elevator and landscaping services for commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

Allied Maintenance Corporation, the defendant listed first in the indictment, issued a statement that "the Department of Justice apparently contains a misapprehension of the functioning of this industry."

Acquittal Predicted
"Far from suppressing competition," it said, "our company is engaged in a fierce competitive struggle with other companies to win contracts to maintain multiunit office buildings."

It added that the company and its president, Donald H. McCampbell, who was named in the indictment, were innocent and would be acquitted.

Spokesmen for the other defendants issued statements denying the charges or said they had no comment.

The other companies are Alpine Industries, Anchor Cleaning Service, Arcade Cleaning Contractors, Coastal Enterprises, Eastern Maintenance Service, MacClean Service Company, National Kinney Corporation, Prudential Building Maintenance Corporation, Temco Service Industries, and Triangle Maintenance Service.

The indicted individuals include two officers of National Kinney, Morton A. Sweig, and its vice president, Morris J. Weintraub, and two officers of Prudential Building Maintenance, its board chairman, Leo R. Fink, and its president, Alan G. Powers.

\$50,000 Fines Possible
The others, all company presidents, are Irving M. Shapiro of Anchor Cleaning, Ernest M. Ash of Arcade Cleaning, Jack A. Lebowitz of Coastal Enterprises, Ralph Fine of Eastern Maintenance and Murray Rosenblatt of Temco Service.

National Kinney issued a statement late yesterday, denying any wrongdoing and expressing confidence in the company officers named in the indictment. It said the indictment failed to state "exactly what is charged" and added, "In the face of increasingly low margins in this depressed industry, to charge in a criminal case that prices are artificially high is both ludicrous and appalling."

If convicted, each company could be fined \$50,000 and each indicted executive could be sentenced to a maximum of a year in prison and a \$30,000 fine.

A similar indictment was filed in 1974, against 17 companies and executives in the building-maintenance industry in New Jersey, where most of the defendants pleaded "no contest" and were fined substantial amounts.

According to the one-count indictment in Manhattan, the conspiracy began "at least as early as 1970" and continued until October 1974 in an "unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act."

WHO MADE IT IN BUSINESS THIS WEEK?

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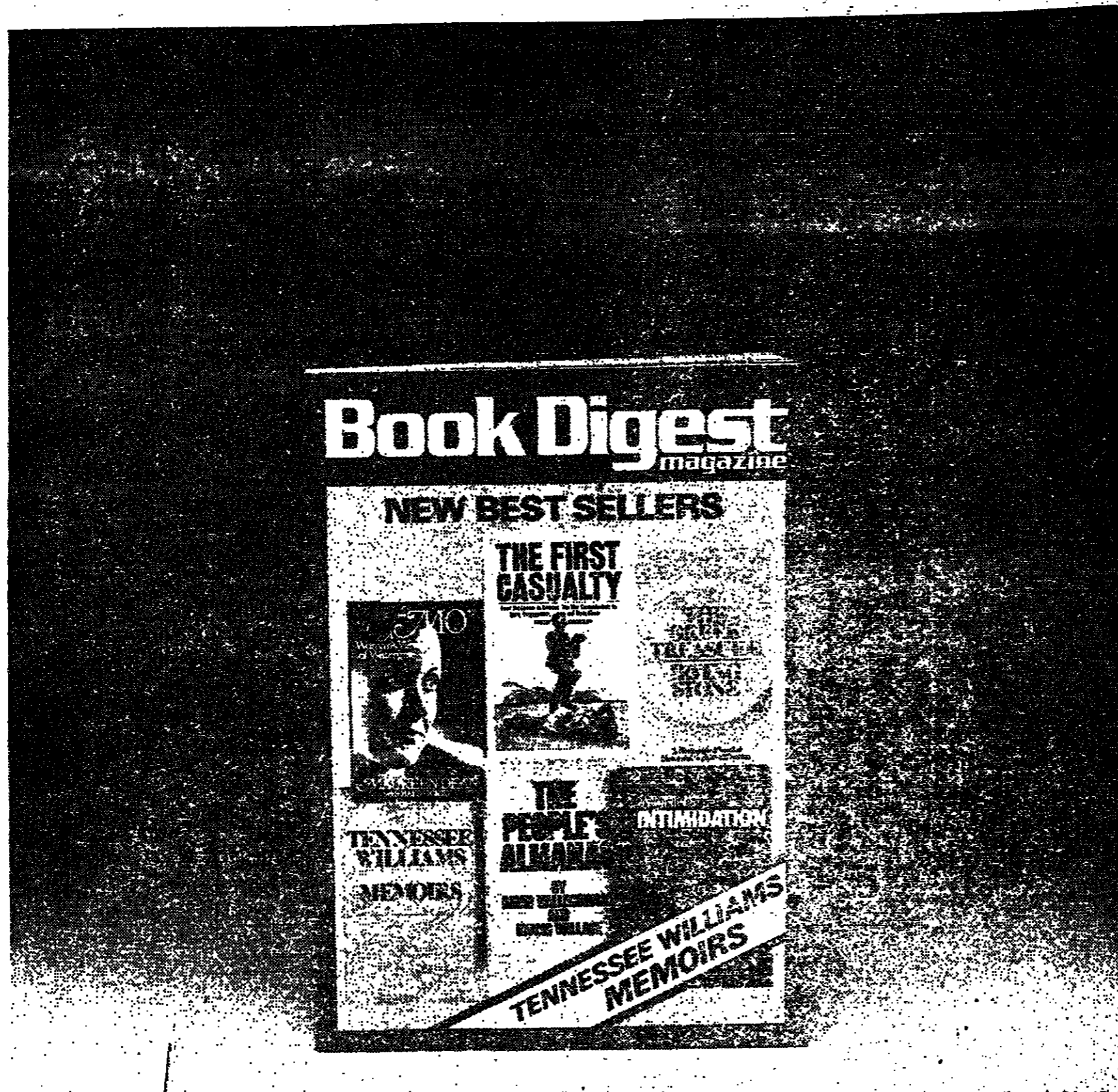


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